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[illegible] JOURNAL.

John Brown and Henry A. Wise—A Rule that Should Work Both Ways.

In the fall of 1859, John Brown, an earnest and somewhat mentally warped old man, with a few white and black followers, took forcible possession of the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry. The whole country was aroused by the deed, and especially the South boiled with wrath and fear. Virginia gathered her chivalry, and with an odds against them, as great as that of the Confederates against Anderson and his handful at Sumter, Brown and his men were overpowered; and those of them who were not slain, were reserved for trial and a legal death. Among the latter was the leader. He expiated at Charlestown, Virginia, on the scaffold, December 2, 1859, his rash and wrong act.

Let us look at the circumstances a little more closely, as we wish to draw a comparison.—An old man, by temperament a fanatic, and driven to monomania by border ruffianism, attempted an ill-advised, impractical and illegal method of accomplishing what he thought to be a great good. This Quixotic essay to free the slaves proved, as it ought to, abortive.—But the anger and fright of Virginia knew no bounds. The latter abated with the capture of Brown, but the former could not be appeased. Governor Henry A. Wise could [illegible] himself in speech-making and proclamations. He was shown that John Brown was crazy, and on the [illegible] of the [illegible] that he was [illegible] humanely [illegible]. The indignant Executive admired the behavior of the old man, but no Northerner should do what he did and live.

At that day their nobleness and magnanimity [illegible] in the mouths of Southern men, yet they were deaf to the entreaties of wise and good men, that John Brown [illegible] of Governor Wise [illegible]. Governor Wise hung the grey-headed enthusiast, and the South [illegible], while the North acquiesced in the course of the law.

But little more than a year from the day of the execution of that old criminal, now martyr, the Southern States, inclusive of Virginia, lifted themselves in a formidable rebellion against the Federal Government. The wild [illegible] of John Brown was but a drop compared with the [illegible] and fouler [illegible] the very men who condemned and [illegible] John Brown seized the armory at Harper's Ferry, Floyd and his coadjutors [illegible] to high governmental office, robbed the public treasury [illegible]. They filled the South with arms, and made it formidable with forts, and then took possession of them. They scattered our [illegible] Federal forces so that they would not be available. They [illegible] the navy yard at Norfolk, and laid hands upon the armory at Harper's Ferry. Henry A. Wise [illegible]. No one was louder mouthed and higher handed in his treason than he. He became a general officer in the Confederate army, and, strange as it may seem, was perhaps prominent in an act precisely similar with that for which he hung John Brown. But Henry A. Wise, and those with him, have gone farther than this. The [illegible] hundreds of thousands of men slain in battle [illegible] them. The spirits [illegible] prisoners starved to [illegible] themselves to [illegible]. In short, if one would know what men, who hung John Brown, let him think of the raid upon St. Albans and Lawrence, of the attempted [illegible] at New York, the fiendish Bowles and Milligan plot in Indiana, the foul [illegible] at Fort Pillow, and of that last and bloodiest [illegible] of all, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

And now while the body of that martyred man is being borne in mournful procession through a weeping land, come the vanquished rebels, their hands still red with blood, asking that they may be pardoned for their crimes, and unqualifiedly restored to their ancient rights. By the most awful national transgression they have forfeited those rights a thousand times over. Subdued by force of arms, but unsubdued in hate and in heart, to the highest handed leaders, they impudently plead for clemency. [illegible] mercifully, and unjustly bend them? Rather, shall we not judge them by the precedents they themselves have given? Shall we not judge them by the same law by which they tried, condemned and executed [illegible], but misguided John Brown, of Ossawatomie?

In this poor man's case the North truckled and groveled to the very dust before the South and though [illegible] they did not gainsay the righteousness of the punishment. A treason-blotted man helped to hunt down and hang the enthusiast martyr. He publicly gloried in the part he took in this matter, and glorying in it, with his [illegible] struck down the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Yet those who hold the doctrines that found their most awful expression in the crime of J. Wilkes Booth, demand leniency, forgiveness, and almost reward at the hands of the Government which they have striven to ruin. If it was right to hang John Brown, it will be doubly right to capitally punish these leaders who deliberately prepared themselves for, and inaugurated, and carried on a rebellion unparalleled in extent and unprecedented in cruelty.

"Oh Why Should the Spirit of Mortals be Proud?"

A contributor to the New York Tribune, states that the beautiful poem, which was recited by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Carpenter, and by him recently published, was written by William Knox, a Scotchman of great promise, who died at the age of thirty-six. It is in a collection entitled "The Sacred Poets of England and America," edited by Rufus W. Griswold. Knox was born in [illegible], in Roxburghshire, in 1789, and died in Edinburgh in 1825. The following verse, which should be seventh, is omitted from the version:

[illegible]

An Accommodating Editor.—A New York editor has issued a carte-blanche to his friends in the following terms:

Our table is a broad one. Come in and see us. We can write while one man is singing, another whistling, and another dancing and shuffling babbling. Pay us a visit. Require a little elbow room on the table—can't "go it" if elbow room is a little cramped. When you come, [illegible]. We are never busy—have plenty of time to talk and [illegible]. Drop in. When we are blessed with your acceptable presence, turn over the exchanges, and put the oldest ones at the top of the pile. Borrow the shears, and [illegible] the paste-brush in the ink-bottle. Tell the last joke, and sing the newest version of "John Brown." Swear like a rebel, and find out the latest news by telegraph. (Pity with the dog; that's original.) And so on—you know the rest. By all means come and see us. Remember that it is the right of politeness to be just as agreeable as possible—and drop in.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright has recently purchased and will soon occupy the farm of Mrs. Follett, one mile above Carrollton, on the Ohio river. It is a splendid estate. He then intends giving up "My Farm," in Gallatin county. The loyalty of Carroll county, into which he moves, will not be strengthened much by the change.

Sherman's Attempted Capitulation.

The eminent military services of General Sherman will induce the people to look with all possible leniency on his unfortunate attempt to exercise the functions of President, Congress and Commander-in-Chief, in the truce he concluded with Johnston and Breckinridge; but it was a deplorable blunder, and the most astounding negotiation ever undertaken by a subordinate officer. He knew that General Grant, his superior officer, stated to General Lee, when the latter proposed a conference with a view of agreeing upon some basis of peace, as well as upon terms for the surrender of his army, that he had no authority to treat upon the subject of peace, and that, therefore, the proposed meeting could lead to no good. That the terms of peace were already well understood, and that by laying down their arms the South could hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. He would treat on no subject but the surrender of Lee's army, and it surrendered, leaving all political questions to be solved by the civil authorities. But what Lieutenant General Grant declared himself unauthorized to discuss, General Sherman undertook definitely to determine for the Government and people of the United States.

He provided for a general pardon of all rebels from Jeff. Davis to the Andersonville murderers, and stipulated for the restoration of "their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and *of the States respectively.*" This is a recognition of the binding force of the several constitutions of the rebel States, all of which have been amended in essential particulars since the outbreak of the rebellion, and every one of which dooms the colored race to slavery, and declares slaves to be property. If it had been possible for General Sherman to give validity to his extraordinary convention, he would at once have annulled the Emancipation Proclamation, the acts of Congress granting freedom to the black soldiers in our armies, and their families, and nullified the expressed will of the American people to extirpate slavery. He, in effect, provided that every rebel might, after delivering his musket to the keeper of his *State* arsenal, go along the lines of our colored regiments, and if he found an ex-slave of his in the ranks, he could take him by the collar and lead him off to the whipping post and the auction block.

That General Sherman supposed that such stipulations would meet the approval of the Administration, is amazing, but that he entertained full confidence of their ratification is evident from his address to his army, and from his promise to "promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme." There can be but one ground on which General Sherman could predicate such a belief, and that is creditable neither to his judgment or patriotism. He knew that the President had been assassinated, and may have presumed that the country would be so distracted by that event that the Administration would not feel strong enough to disapprove of his proceedings. If he entertained such a delusion, his mind has been disabused by this time, and his disappointment will be greatly enhanced when he learns how universally his conduct is lamented and condemned by the [illegible]

The reprieve granted to Johnston's army, and the disappointment which will be felt by his own soldiers when they learn the futility of his promise to lead them to their homes in a few days, are not the only evil effects of General Sherman's tinkering with questions he does not understand. It now appears that he has stopped General Wilson in mid career through the heart of Georgia, and released from his grasp that arch-traitor, Howell Cobb, who deserves swift and severe punishment, if justice is to be visited upon any of the instigators of the rebellion. What further embarrassments General Wilson may meet in consequence of Sherman's erratic course is yet to be determined, but we know that, except by rebel favor, he cannot learn that the truce and treaty have been repudiated at Washington, until long after the recommencement of hostilities, and he may in consequence of his isolated situation be placed in extreme peril.

Let us hope, however, that the worst effects of this ill-starred folly will be the loss of that confidence the people have heretofore so liberally extended to the hero of the Southwest, and that the great interests of the country will not suffer from the indiscretion of a favorite General.

The Loyal Voice of North Carolina.

During the whole progress of the slaveholders' rebellion, the States of Tennessee and North Carolina have contained a large number of genuine Union people, who have adhered to the Government of their fathers with an affection and earnestness that entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the Nation. Although they have seen their young men dragged into the rebel armies by a merciless conscription, or compelled to hide for months at a time in swamps or mountains, to escape a service they abhorred, they have never failed to cherish the belief that the Nation would in the end be successful, and that their eyes would yet be blessed by the sight of the old flag, re-established in the State, for their protection.

We know, also, that the fearless Holden has published a newspaper in Raleigh during almost the whole period of the war, in which he has fearlessly denounced the despotism of Davis, and kept alive the hopes of the scattered loyal people of North Carolina. His time for a jubilee came when Sherman's magnificent army entered the Capital of the State, and he gives expression to his joy in an editorial whose leading ideas will be found in our telegraph column.

Recalling the promise of Mr. Lincoln at the outset of hostilities, that he would repossess the forts and other property of which the United States had been despoiled, he says that the promise has been fulfilled, and that [illegible].

The rebel Governor and Legislature are declared to have been elected by fraud and force, and are not the exponents of the popular will. [illegible] the tools of the Davis despotism [illegible] shall have no part or lot in the future government of the State, and declares them doomed to [illegible].

We may be assured that if such a policy is pursued as will place the political power of the South in the hands of the Unionists who have proved their loyalty by their sufferings in the service of the country, they will take good care of the pestilent demagogues who plunged their States into rebellion, will have no capacity for mischief in the future.

Navigation is open on the Central Canal, and several noble vessels, walking the water like things of life, have arrived from Broad Ripple, richly freighted with cord wood.

Richard Cobden.

In the glare of our recent successes, and in the gloom of our more recent loss, we must not forget our friends abroad. Among these, Richard Cobden was chief. He was a true Englishman, a representative of the commercial and industrial classes of Great Britain, and a staunch advocate of the cause of the North, and its current terrible struggle. We wish that he could have known of our triumph; but, in the words of an exchange:

"The ship which was swiftly bearing the intelligence of the capture of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee, to England, crossed in mid-ocean the messenger that was bringing to us the intelligence of the death of one of our most effective and eminent advocates in England. Richard Cobden died in London on the second day of this month, in the sixty-first year of his age; he had been in feeble health for a few years past, but his death was caused by a sudden attack of asthma."

Cobden, in connection with John Bright and George Thompson, was the champion for the common people of England. He was born a working man, and in the sweat of his brow he gained his bread. From a merchant's clerk in London, he attained to the traveling agency of the house with which he was connected. In this capacity he visited on business, towns on the continent of Europe, the Levantine countries in Asia, and the United States. He journeyed with his eyes open; and what he saw he stored away for future use. He thus became a great scholar in practicalities.

He made his debut in public life as the opponent of the Corn Laws, which imposed a heavy duty on foreign grown corn, for the purpose of "protecting the industry" of the native farmers, and although there is very little question that his aim, at the outset, was simply to demonstrate the injustice as well as cruelty of making the food of the poor artificially dear, for the benefit of a particular class, he was led gradually into assailing the whole system of government interference with prices, and became, at last, the great apostle of free trade, not in corn only, but in every gift of nature, and every product of human industry. To enumerate all the difficulties which he encountered and overcame, would be to write a history of the anti-corn legislation. That agitation was in many respects the most remarkable and portentous fact of modern times, as it furnished the first example on record of the achievement of a political victory involving little else than a social revolution, by sheer force of argument, and without the smallest intermixture of threats, or the smallest indication of an appeal to physical force.

In referring to this Corn Law battle and victory, an Eastern paper thus speaks of Richard Cobden:

He went into the field, simply armed with Adam Smith and Ricardo, and with one of the clearest and most logical brains in England, commenced with facts and figures. And, though his early education was defective, he displayed from his very first appearance on the platform a power of clear statement, of logical arrangement, and of close, cogent, sledge-hammer argument, which placed him at once in the front rank of orators, and won for him a few years later, in the House of Commons, probably the most impatient and least indulgent audience in the world, an attention more profound and unbroken than was accorded to any other man not in an official position. He never rose in his place, for the last twenty years, without being received by a silence in which the fall of a pin might have been heard.

Mr. Cobden visited our country several times [illegible] terprises. He prophesied for us a great future, while he was not blind to our great present. When the civil war broke out, from a thorough knowledge of the subject in all its bearings, his sympathies were from the [first] with the North. Neither party prejudice [no]r national jealousy governed him in his views. His head was too wise, and his heart too large to be influenced by small or mean motives. He dared to face the titled and high-blooded, and combat their sneers and conceits and on every occasion used his eloquence for showing to the English people that our war is really a war between progressive civilization and reactionary despotism, and the sympathy which the laboring classes of England have always shown with us is largely due to his influence.

Richard Cobden, while one of the great educators of the English people, was modest and unassuming. He was only ambitious of being useful. The show and tinselry of life he cared nothing for. As a reward for consummating the reciprocity treaty with France, he was offered a baronetcy and a place in the Cabinet. But, true to his profession, and in accordance with his noble simplicity of character, he refused the title which few Englishmen could have the fortitude to reject, and scorned to make one in a Cabinet of which Palmerston, whom he despised, was the chief.

In closing an admirable biographical sketch of this friend to America, the Independent says:

It is said that he intended visiting this country again the coming summer, and it is sad to reflect that he could not witness the change in our affairs which was predicted when he sought for an explanation of the strange disagreement between our national prosperity and our political degradation. Had the news of his death been received at any other time than just at the moment when we are deploring the untimely death of our good President, it would have occasioned much greater marks of sorrow than will be manifested now. A very excellent portrait of Mr. Cobden, painted in Paris by our distinguished countryman, the Chevalier Fagnani, and presented by him to the New York Sanitary Fair, hangs in the room of the Chamber of Commerce in this city.

General Wallace to the Clergymen of Baltimore.

Major General Wallace has issued a circular, in which he says that the conduct of certain clergymen in Baltimore has, in some instances, been so positively offensive to loyal people, and, in others, of such doubtful propriety, to say nothing about taste, as to have become a cause of bad feeling with many well-disposed citizens. The circular is addressed to clergymen, and in it the General says:

As you must be aware, the recent tragedy, so awful in circumstances, and nationally so calamitous, has, as it well might, inflamed the sensibilities of men and women who esteem their loyalty only a little less sacred than their religion. In this state of affairs you will undoubtedly perceive the wisdom of avoiding, on your own part, everything in the least calculated to offend the sensibilities mentioned. You will also perceive the propriety of requiring members of your congregation, male and female, who may be so unfortunate as to have been sympathisers with the rebellion, not to bring their politics into the church.

So profound is my reverence for your truly sacred profession, that, in the sincere hope of avoiding any necessity for interfering with the exercise of your office, I choose this method of respectfully warning you of the existing state of public feeling, and calling upon you, in the name of our common Savior, to lend me your influence and energetic assistance, to be exerted in every lawful way, to soothe irritations and calm excitements. You know that what I thus request I have the power to enforce. You ought also to know that, to save the community from the dishonor and consequences of a public outbreak, it would be my duty to exercise all the powers I possess, without regard to persons or congregations.

If you feel that you cannot yourself comply with this fraternal solicitation, or that you are unable to control evil-disposed members of your flock, I suggest that it is better, far better in every respect, that you should close the doors of your church for a season at least. I have no fear that the kindliness of my purpose in thus communicating with you will be mistaken; and that you may not understand yourself as accused, or specially selected from the mass of your professional brethren, you are informed that a copy of this note has been or will be addressed to every clergyman in the city.

A captivating General—Grant.

The Speed Decision.

Secretary Stanton did not ask, and Attorney General Speed did not determine a moment too soon, the status of paroled rebel officers and of active rebel civilians, with reference to their old homes in the loyal States. These men have the shamelessness and assurance of the devil. We always thought it a stroke of devilish impudence for Satan to present himself in the court of the Most High, among the sons of God, in the days of Job. Not one whit behind in brazen arrogance, is the conduct of the Confederate officers, and ex-Confederate office holders. Both classes included in Mr. Speed's decision are black-hearted, bloody-handed rebels. The first have fought against us with the sword, and the latter have shared with them the spoils. Lee's army is compelled to surrender, and, by the terms of that surrender, the Army of Northern Virginia are permitted to return to their homes. Some of these men rushed to the Confederate standard from loyal States. Giving the widest interpretation to their parole, such have swarmed across the border, and clothed in the rebel [illegible] and breathing out rebel hate, they are an insult to all loyal people.

How would it look, and what would we think, should a captured pirate or brigand be permitted to come back among us, and swagger with impunity down peaceful streets, with pistols in their belts, and cutlasses by their side. They would make fit companions indeed for our young men, and most improving models for our young women! They would tell most eloquently, with the old hell-fire gleaming from their eyes, of how they had way-laid and murdered the traveler in mountain fastnesses, how they had reduced at midnight a village to ashes, how they had made the innocent walk the plank, and how they had scuttled or fired noble ships. Just as injurious would now be the influence of those, the last four years of whose lives have been spent in active rebellion, whose hearts are filled with treason, and whose bodies are clothed in the regalia of traitors. Their former deeds, and their present speech consist with each other. Their hands are dripping with the blood of the loyal, and their tongues are distilling poison wherever they go. They delight in the curse they have brought upon the land; they boast of their deeds, and claim that they are yet unsubdued in spirit.

Shall these men come among us? Shall they eat at our tables? Lord it at our hotels? Talk with our boys, and smile upon our girls? God and the United States forbid! The highest crime known to the law is treason; and the highest punishment known to the law should be visited upon it. As hard as it may seem, it is nothing more than justice to ourselves, and right for those who are to come after us, that those who have been treason-tainted should be humbled. They should be under the ban of society, as a seducer among men, or a false one among women, until they manifest deep and genuine contrition. If, by taking the oath of allegiance, they be allowed to return to the loyal States, make these quondam Confederates strip off the outward signs of rebellion. We would rather they would go naked, than have them move among us clothed in the [illegible] form of treason. Otherwise it would be [illegible] receiving back the leper into society, [un]cleansed of his loathsome scales.

[illegible] after having fed for years at the public crib in the North, ungratefully went over to the South, in the hope of securing a larger share of loaves and fishes, for such are mean and contemptible to the superlative degree. Now that the loaves of the South have proved stones, and the fishes of the South have turned out to be serpents, with the least show of opportunity they stampede back into the loyal States, with their old time avarice and impudence unabated, but retaining in their full strength their new time sympathies. Such men ought to be kicked into the bed they made for themselves. If they will return, there is but one road, and that is—contrition. They should never hold another office; they should never be employed in another clerkship; but far away from Washington, on farms, in coal mines, or at some honest toil, they should bring the sweat upon their brows, and the callous upon their hands.

We again, as an individual, express our commendation of the decision of Attorney General Speed in this matter. In saying what he does, he gives formal utterance to the views of the nation; and by the announcement of his views, the people are reassured that the Government means to keep herself purified from all treasonable uncleanness.

Where Is Early?

Major General Jubal Early is the John Gilpin of the Confederate army. His quarter horse performances are unparalleled. One might as well attempt to catch a Calmuck Tartar as to capture this rubicund, moist-lipped rebel officer. Sheridan is as quick as lightning, but Jubal was too rapid for him. The fabled black huntsman of Germany never flew over the hills and through the forests in his midnight rides, with half the speed with which this wonderful race-riding cavalier fled from the gallant Phil at the battle of Waynesboro. Faulkner testifies that on that occasion he not only rode out of his boots, but actually rode from under his hat, and even away from his shirt. It would have been worth a small fortune to have seen him draw rein in Richmond—his horse reeking with foam, and his own flesh-colored tights, presented him at a very early day by his mother, bespattered with the mud of the Shenandoah and the James.

In one thing Jubal undoubtedly differed from Cowper's equestrian hero. Gilpin's wine bottles, that were strapped about his waist, were broken by clashing together in his involuntary dash through Islington, but General Early was too careful a man of corn juice to allow of its leakage, save down his own throat. Hat, coat, sword, boots, shirt and all might go, but Jubal, the thirsty, would hold like grim death to his flask of Bourbon.

The General is now said to be upon another ride, and this one of the real circus style: i. e. he is cavorting around Virginia, occasionally "throwing a flip-flap on the tan-bark." From Staunton to Lynchburg, from Lynchburg to Kanawha, he is threading defiles, and speeding over mountains, and then back, to rush and rattle over the same old track. Why, the poor man, where he meets the saddle, must be as raw as beef-steak, as blistered as the panel of a sun-scorched front door, or as hard as iron. He has turned and doubled like a chased fox; and, like hunted reynard, we are afraid that he must lose his brush.

We have seen an old Mexican mule chased round and round a coral, striking viciously with its forelegs, lunging out with its heels, and dodging with the agility of a gazelle the myriad lassoes that were launched for its capture. When, by dint of numbers, close corners, clubs and loaded whips, the hard headed *macho* was caught, with drooping head and scarred hide, he shuffled along after his captors as meekly as a superannuated sheep. Thus, we will warrant, will the hard-riding, long-escaping Jubal appear when the Federal hand is laid upon him. The "sleeping David" should be sold to Barnum, and exhibited on great occasions as the wonderful Confederate John Gilpin.

The Odd Fellows of Kentucky yesterday celebrated their fortieth anniversary at Louisville. Rev. M. P. Gaddis, of Cincinnati, delivered the address.

Visit of Indianians to the President.

SPEECH OF GOV. O. P. MORTON.

Reply of President Johnson.

His Policy of Reconstruction.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

On Friday, April 21st, a delegation of citizens of Indiana, headed by Gov. Morton, called upon President Johnson at his rooms in the Treasury Building. They were received with marked courtesy by President Johnson, and, after a few minutes of cordial and informal intercourse, the [illegible] arranged themselves around the President [and lis]tened attentively to [illegible]

From the Washington Chronicle.

The Governor read the following minutes:

At a meeting of Indiana men, called at the National Hotel, by Governor Morton, Hon. D. P. Holloway being made Chairman and Hon. C. M. Walker Secretary, on motion of R. M. Hall, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the people of the State of Indiana, the following resolution presented was unanimously adopted, now, therefore, we the citizens of Indiana, sojourning in Washington, wishing to express our own sentiments, do hereby reiterate the same, and through Governor Morton desire the same presented to his Excellency the President of the United States:

Resolved, That, confiding to the fullest extent in the ability, patriotism, and integrity of Andrew Johnson, upon whom the President's office now devolves, we, with all the loyal men of the country, will rally around him and give his administration of the Government the same cordial and generous support which was accorded to that of his lamented predecessor.

He then proceeded as follows:

Sir: We come to greet you as President of the United States, and to assure you of our full confidence and support. We trust fully in your integrity, patriotism, and ability, guided by your known political principles to conduct the nation safely through this trial to restored peace and prosperity.

The inhuman murder of President Lincoln has filled the nation with deep mourning, while it shudders in the presence of a crime so horrid. As President of the United States he had inspired the people with profound confidence, and had attained to respect and admiration for prejudice and hatred of those in other countries who did not sympathize with Republican institutions.

As a man he had won the love of all by the simplicity of his manners, the unfailing excellence of his heart, his unbending integrity, and the sweetness and cheerfulness of his disposition, that charmed all who entered his presence. He is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen. But the Government did not die with him. The Executive office passed into your hands by the terms of the Constitution, without disturbance or delay, and the machinery of Government moves on quietly and surely as before. You have come to power at a critical moment, and the duties of the hour will tax to the utmost your intellect, your patience, and your firmness.

As we approach the end of this mighty rebellion, the great question of adjustment will force itself upon yours and the public mind, and the great principles of our Government will be presented for new consideration and application. We hold that no State had a right to secede from the Union, neither had it the power to work such a result indirectly. The Constitution provides for the admission of new States into the Union, but when thus admitted and incorporated into the mass of the nation [illegible] thereafter be viewed by the Government in its individual aspect. Every act looking to resistance or secession is unconstitutional and void, and can have no legal effect whatever except upon the political and civil rights of the individual committing it. Each rebel is politically and criminally responsible for his action without regard to the number which may have united with him in his State. Nor is there any power to punish them collectively by reducing a State to a territorial condition or declaring its municipal character forfeited.

As the crime of treason is individual in its character, so must be its punishment. Rebels have the power to forfeit their own personal rights, civil and political, but they have no power, directly or indirectly, to work the destruction of a State.

The disorganization or destruction of a State government does not affect the existence of the State. Suppose, if you please, that every officer connected with the government of the State of Indiana should be assassinated to-day—would the existence of the State thereby be lost? Certainly not. The powers of the State government would be in abeyance only until new men could be called to their exercise.—There is in every rebel State a loyal element of greater or less strength, and to its hands would I confide the power and duty of reorganizing the State government, giving to it military protection till such time as it can, by conventions or otherwise, so regulate the right of suffrage that it will be confided only to safe and loyal hands.

The loyal men of a State have the right to govern it, be they few or many. In this way the loyal element of every State would be soon converted into a loyal majority. The number enjoying political rights would be enlarged and varied in the several States, from time to time, according to the circumstances by which they may be surrounded, and in a few years at farthest the rapidly increased loyal element, aided by emigration from the North and from Europe, would place the government in these States upon an immovable basis, never to be again disturbed by the fury of slavery or the insanity of secession.

In this way the amendment abolishing slavery would be surely and speedily ratified by enough States to incorporate it into the Constitution, and our country would in truth become "the land" only "of the free," as it is "the home of the brave."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then stepped a little forward, and began by stating that he did not desire to make any exposition of his future policy more than he had already made, but that it was to be derived from the history of his life, adding that he might adopt the Governor's sentiments, and address them to him as his own, and he added:

But in entering upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon me by the sad occurrence of the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and as you are aware, in surrounding circumstances which are peculiarly embarrassing and responsible, I doubt whether you are aware how much I appreciate encouragement and countenance from my fellow-citizens of Indiana. The most courageous individual, the most determined will, might justly shrink from entering upon the discharge of that which lies before me, but were I a coward, or timid, to receive the countenance and encouragement I have from you, and from various other parts of the country, would make me a courageous and determined man. I mean in the proper sense of the term, for there is as much moral courage and the firm, calm discharge of duty, as in physical courage. But, in entering upon the duties imposed upon me by this calamity, I require not only courage, but determined will, and I assure you that on this occasion your encouragement is peculiarly acceptable to me. I must refer you to the past. You must look back to it as evidence of what my course will be; and, in reference to this diabolic and fiendish rebellion sprung upon the country, all I have to do is to ask you to also go back and take my course in the past, and from that determine what my future will be. Mine has been but one straightforward and unswerving course, and I see no reason now why I should depart from it.

As to making a declaration or manifesto, or message, or what you may please to call it, my past is a better foreshadowing of my future course than any statement on paper that might be made. Who, four years ago, looking down the stream of time, could have delineated that which has transpired since then? Had any one done so, and presented it, he would have been looked upon as insane, or it would have been thought a fable—fabulous as the stories of the Arabian Nights, as the wonders of the lamp of Aladdin, and would have been about as readily believed.

If we knew so little four years ago of what has passed since then, we know as little what events will arise in the next four years; but as these events arise I shall be controlled in the disposition of them by those rules and principles by which I had been guided heretofore. Had it not been for extraordinary efforts, in part owing to the machinery of the State, you would have had rebellion as rampant in Indiana as we had it in Tennessee. Treason is none the less treason whether it be in a free State or in a slave State, but if there could be any difference in such a crime, he who commits treason in a free State is a greater traitor than he who commits it in a slave State. There might be some little excuse in a man based on his possession of the peculiar property, but the traitor in a free State has no excuse but simply to be a traitor. [Applause.]

Do not, however, understand me to mean by this that any man should be exonerated from the penalties and punishments of the crime of treason. The time has arrived when the American people should understand what crime is, that it should be punished, and its penalty inflicted. We say in our statutes and courts that burglary is a crime, that murder is a crime, that arson is a crime, and that treason is a crime; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the States, say that treason shall consist of levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and comfort. I have just remarked that burglary is a crime, and has its penalties, and so on through the whole long catalogue of crime.

To illustrate by a sad event, which is before the minds of all, and which has draped the land in mourning. Who is there here who would say if the assassin who has stricken from our midst one beloved and revered by all, and passed him from time to eternity, to that bourne whence no traveller returns, who, I repeat, who here would say that the assassin, if taken, should not suffer the penalties of his crime. Turn, if you take the life of one individual for the murder of another, and believe that his property should be confiscated, what should be done with one who is trying to assassinate this nation? What should be done with him or them who have attempted the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people?

We were living at a time when the public mind had almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people should be educated and taught what is crime, and that treason is a crime, and the highest crime known to the law and the Constitution. Yes, treason against a State, treason against all the States, treason against the Government of the United States, is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties.

I know it is very easy to get up sympathy and sentiment where human blood is about to be shed, easy to acquire a reputation for leniency and kindness, but sometimes its effects and practical operations produce misery and woe to the mass of mankind. Sometimes an individual whom the law has overtaken, and on whom its penalties are about to be imposed, will appeal and plead with the Executive for the exercise of clemency. But before its exercise he ought to ascertain what is mercy and what is not mercy. It is a very important question, and one which deserves the consideration of those who moralize upon crime and the morals of a nation, whether in some cases, action should not be suspended here and transferred to Him who controls all. There, if innocence has been invaded, if wrong has been done, the Controller and Giver of all good, one of whose attributes is mercy, will set it right.

It is not promulgating anything that I have not heretofore said to say that traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. [Applause.]

They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful; for, in the words of a former Senator of the United States, "When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable." And I say that, after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. [Applause.] But do not understand me as saying this in a spirit of anger, for, if I understand my own heart, the reverse is the case; and, while I say that the penalties of the law, in a stern and inflexible manner, should be executed upon conscious, intelligent, and influential traitors, [illegible] deceived thousands upon thousands of laboring men who have been drawn into this rebellion—and while I say, as to the leaders, *punishment*, I also say leniency, conciliation, and amnesty to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived, and in reference to this, as I remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own.

As my honorable friend knows, I long since took the ground that this Government was sent upon a great mission among the nations of the earth; that it had a great work to perform, and that, in starting, it was started to perpetuity. Look back, for one single moment, to the Articles of Confederation, and then come down to 1787, when the Constitution was formed—what do you find? That we, "the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect government," &c. Provision is made for the admission of new States, to be added to old ones embraced within the Union. Now, turn to the Constitution, we find that amendments may be made by a recommendation of two-thirds of the members of Congress, if ratified by three-fourths of the States. Provision is made for the admission of new States; no provision is made for the secession of old ones.

The instrument was made to be good in perpetuity, and you can take hold of it, not to break up the Government, but to go on perfecting it more and more as it runs down the stream of time.

We find the Government composed of integral parts. An individual is an integer, and a number of individuals form a State; and a State itself is an integer, and the various States form the Union, which is itself an integer, they all making up the Government of the United States. Now we come to the point of my argument, so far as concerns the perpetuity of the Government. We have seen that the Government is composed of parts, each essential to the whole, and the whole essential to each part. Now, if an individual (part of a State) declares war against the whole, in violation of the Constitution, he as a citizen, has violated the law, and is responsible for the act as an individual. There may be more than one individual, it may go on till they become parts of States. Some time the rebellion may go on increasing in numbers till the State machinery is overturned, and the country becomes like a man that is paralyzed on one side. But we find in the Constitution a great panacea provided. It provides that the United States (that is the great integer) shall guarantee to each State (the integers composing the whole) in this Union a Republican form of Government. Yes, if rebellion has been rampant, and set aside the machinery of a State for a time, there stands the great law to remove the paralysis and revitalize it, and put it on its feet again.

When we come to understand our system of Government, though it be complex, we see how beautifully one part of it moves in harmony with another; then we see our Government to be a perpetuity, there being no provision for pulling it down, the Union being its vitalizing power, imparting life to the whole of the States that move around it like planets round the sun, receiving thence light and heat and motion.

Upon this idea of destroying States, my position has been heretofore well known, and I see no cause to change it now, and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion.—Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions; are to lose their character as States. But their life breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution it is still a State. [Great applause.]

I hold it as a solemn obligation in any one of these States where the rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no new opinion. It is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our Government. Then in adjusting and putting the Government upon its legs again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. [Applause.] If a State is to be nursed until it gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. [Applause.]

Now, permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation [applause,] or the centralization of power in the hands of a few. Sir, all this has been extorted from me by the remarks you have offered, and as I have already remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own. I have detained you longer than I expected, but Governor Morton is responsible for that.

I scarcely know how to express my feelings in view of the kindness you have manifested on this occasion. Perhaps I ought not to add what I am about to say, but human nature is human nature. Indiana first named me for the Vice Presidency, though it was unsolicited by me. Indeed, there is not a man can say that I ever approached him on the subject. My eyes were turned to my own State. If I could restore her, the measure of my ambition was complete. I thank the State of Indiana for the confidence and regard she manifested toward me which has resulted in what is now before me, placing me in the position I now occupy.

In conclusion, I will repeat that the vigor of my youth has been spent in advocating those great principles at the foundation of our Government, and, therefore, I have been by many denounced as a demagogue, I striving to please the people. I am free to say to you that my highest ambition was to please the people, for I believed that when I pleased them, I was pretty nearly right, and being in the right, I didn't care who assailed me. But I was going to say I have always advocated the principle that government was made for man—not man for government; even as the good Book says that the Sabbath was made for man—not man for Sabbath.

So far as in me lies, these principles shall be carried out, and, in conclusion, I tender you my profound and sincere thanks for your respect and support in the performance of the arduous duties now devolving upon me.

General Lee.

T[illegible] who fondly and foolishly fancied [illegible] Robert E. Lee was a character [illegible] ambler, and more sensible than [illegible] will have been undeceived by the tenor of his farewell letter to the army which he surrendered to General Grant.

It was reported by some of the journals, and believed by some credulous minds, that Lee had seen the futility of further fighting, and was ready now to return to good citizenship and forswear rebellion. There was, until a week ago, a desire with some to condone treason and the desertion of his flag, in this person, and to forgive his offenses.

But the letter in question shows him as bitter and graceless a traitor as Davis himself.—He congratulates the rebel soldiery that their conduct has "endeared them to their countrymen," and he bids them farewell "with increasing admiration of their constancy and devotion *to their country,*" and bids them take with them "the satisfaction that proceeds from the consequences of *duty faithfully performed.*"

With this slap in the face to loyal soldiers, General Robert E. Lee retires from the field, an unrepentant and as foolishly defiant a rebel as his master, Davis. To admire bravery, even if exerted in a bad cause, is natural and allowable, but this rebel General, this deserter from the old flag, who ran away with a lie in his mouth and entered the general service of the Confederate army when he had promised his sister to serve only his State—this person cannot refrain, even when he has given up the [illegible] as hopeless, to blurt out his treason, and to [illegible] over the army which he had surrendered, to rouse them to new rebellion or justify future insurrections. If any loyal man began lately, on false reports, to think well of this Lee, he has now, in the letter from which we have quoted, the materials for a revision of his judgment.

But why should we think better of Lee than of Davis, or Benjamin, or Hunter? What has he done for us, or omitted to do against us, which makes him a better man than his boss conductors? It is urged in his favor, by his friends, that he was the tool of Davis and the other Confederate leaders—but he was a most willing tool. In 1861 he was serving on the staff of the General-in-Chief of the United States army; he had peculiar opportunities, by his position, to learn all the plans of his commander, and the resources of the army. He remained long enough to get the fullest information, and then he deserted to the enemies of his country, and carried with him his valuable knowledge of the plans and intentions of the government he had left. Certainly this treachery of Lee was as base and mean as that of any man in this rebellion. That he deserted his flag with pretences of the profoundest grief, and betrayed his country with Pecksniffian sighs and groans, does not, we imagine, raise him in the opinion of honorable men and women.

Nor let us forget that this General Lee, so influential in the South that his suggestions were of greater effect than Davis's commands, [illegible] It was done [illegible] had his headquarters within sight of the horrible prison of Belle Isle, where brave Union Soldiers, his prisoners of war, were rolling like sheep, crowding together in ditches to keep their blood stirring, killing rats, cats and dogs to appease their hunger, and dying daily, under Lee's very eyes, of starvation. He was so near them that, on a still night, he might have heard their dismal groans; he knew their horrible condition, for he read the New York papers, in which their sufferings were published; he was all powerful, and had only to speak to have our brothers fed and clothed—and he said no word.

Is it our part to think kindly of this cruel wretch, who, during the three years that he held high command and almost supreme authority in the South, never raised his finger to save the Union soldiers from the most savage and barbarous usage, and the most cruel and terrible deaths? Whoever dares to treat this man as anything but the unhanged traitor that he is, ought to be haunted through life by the miserable spectres that were let out from Richmond into the free air, only to die.

The Labor Market.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Will the price of labor come down? That is the question that enters most largely into the engagements and preparations for future business. The advance of wages went up, not alone upon the demand for increased services in the several departments of labor, but mainly because laborers were taken from their respective pursuits to the battle field by hundreds of thousands, the consumption of all the various products of labor steadily going on as largely as ever. Thus was used up all current production and all the accumulated stock on hand at the commencement of the war.

A very general self-denial in the way of consumption has been observed, and in this way we now approach the end of the war, and the time of the return of our thousands of soldiers to their usual avocations. In many branches of industry there will henceforth be a lessened demand, and particular manufactures, recently most inquired for, will be given up altogether.

There will necessarily be a change in the employment of many manufacturing establishments, or they will be discontinued. This will create more competition in the ranks of labor, the natural consequence of which is a reduction in the price. The tendency of the labor market is manifestly to lower figures, and the engagements now being entered upon in the several productive pursuits for future delivery are also at lower prices, based, to a considerable extent, on a reduction in wages.

We have heard of contracts entered into, within the last few days, for the manufacture and delivery of iron at a future day, at fully two dollars per ton below the present actual cost of making it. This contemplates not only a fall in the wages of the labor in and about the iron works, but also in a similar reduction at the iron and coal mines, and in the transportation charges on our canals, by the greater supply of boats, which will follow the release of the great number now, and for two or three years past, in the service of the Government.

The same is true of the railways. Released from the heavy tonnage required of them by the Government, they will have an abundance of cars, with motive power, for the ordinary business of their respective lines, thus bringing back the usual competition, and consequently lower charges. But these changes will be comparatively slow.

The soldiers will be mustered out gradually, even when peace is declared, and the use of our canals and railways will as gradually fall back to a legitimate traffic. The indications all point, ultimately, to low wages, for the reasons stated, and the reduction in prices of the necessaries of life, already commenced, by a fall in groceries, and almost all manufactures. The sooner a proper point is reached, the sooner will business actively revive.

The longer the time is delayed in reaching the lowest point warranted, by changed circumstances, the longer will active trade be deferred, for the reason that the producers of coal, iron, manufactured goods, &c., will not care to proceed much beyond the daily want, to carry a stock into the future when it may be more cheaply produced, and afforded at lower prices. It is true, there is a countervailing cause for any decline in stock prices, and to some extent a fall in the prices of everything measured by a cheapened currency.

Edwin Booth, the brother of the assassin, is a devotedly loyal man. A few weeks since, he saved the life of the President's son, Robert, who, but for him, would have fallen beneath the cars while in motion. In some way the incident came to the knowledge of Lieutenant General Grant, who at once wrote a civil letter to Mr. Edwin Booth, and said that if he could serve him at any time he would be glad to do so. Mr. Booth replied, playfully, that when he (Grant) was in Richmond, he would like to play for him there.—*Springfield Republican.*

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been appointed by the President of the United States, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of E. L. Delafield Smith, resigned.

Slavery in Kentucky—Important Correspondence.

Headquarters Department of Ky.,
Office of Organization U. S. Troops,
Louisville, Ky., April 20.

To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: I write to call your attention to the disturbed condition of labor in Kentucky—the confusion produced by the nominal freedom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by State legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their labor for a single day, so that producers can not calculate their crops or pursue agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes, and setting their faces towards Louisville, journey for days over long miles to these headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not forced to become outcasts and wanderers in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds are arriving daily to swell the throng. The people, unable to feed the large surplus population suddenly thrown upon them, want and suffering has already begun, and demoralization and crime will follow as natural consequences. The Government, our Ministers and Christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in this respect. It is for you, Governor, and your Legislature to obviate the existing evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment, and placing the State on a new basis.

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home will remain to till the soil, now so much in need of their labor. Slavery is at an end, and why deny it, or by withholding proper State legislation seek to retain longer the shadow of an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 21,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into the service, while the few thousands left are being rapidly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and boys are found to be fit for duty in invalid regiments, and are taken. From seventy to one hundred enlist daily, freeing under the law of March 3, 1865, an average of five women and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army. How long can Kentucky stand such a draft upon her slave population? To what purpose is it for the Legislature to refuse to act when the result is only a question of time? Kentucky needs what black labor she has left to till her soil, and her slaves can now be of more service to the nation in the cornfields than the army; but if she will not free them at home, then the army must absorb them; and if Kentucky suffers it is her own fault.

I earnestly commend this subject to your consideration, hoping that your wisdom will devise speedily some means to remedy the evils I have mentioned.

I am, sir, with sentiments of respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

James S. Brisbin,
Brevet Brig. Gen., and S. C. U. S. Troops.

Frankfort, Ky., April 22.

Brevet Brigadier General James S. Brisbin, Louisville, Ky.

General: Your communication of the 20th instant did not reach me until the evening of the 21st.

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated labor cannot be regained in Kentucky except upon a free basis. The result of rebellion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The effect of rebellion has been to revolutionize the popular sentiment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination." Were all the legitimate powers of the Government now exerted to foster into vigor instead of to destroy, it may well be questioned whether this would succeed in building it up. Whether rightfully or wrongfully is needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our future peace and unity. This revolution cannot go backwards. As men of prudence and patriotism, we must accept the logic of events and recognize existing facts—That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion. That it should end as speedily as possible, is a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experience. Our whole labor system is broken up and utterly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies; a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our prosperity.

There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightest prospect of growing better until the revolution has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embarrassing to industry and deleterious to prosperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests, and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform, as readily and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution—foreordained by rebellion—and now sealed with the unalterable judgment of the American people. The scholium which I deduce from the logical events is, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production.

In accepting these facts and ... acting upon them, we have to give up what was to us valued at many millions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal to the occasion, and will not now fall below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which the peace and unity of their Government demands of their patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty destiny of this loved Commonwealth.

The contribution of our life-trained habits and prejudices, and surrender to the public peace of many millions of property—in excess of what any other loyal State has contributed during our struggle to maintain our national life—will give Kentucky on the historic page a just precedence in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifice of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquest of prejudices, no disturbance of social relations, no breaking up of economical arrangements, no inconvenience or loss whatever. They can easily make the sacrifice, for they expend nothing. But to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of trained habits and prejudices of a life, and incurs the perils, inconveniences and losses, which must result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully established social and economical relations and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our Government depended upon either the continuance or discontinuance of slavery. Yet we have attested our devotion to the Government of the Union by furnishing more than our due proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain it.

With us, in Kentucky, the negro has never been a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has been and is the mainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, we have been for the Union with or without slavery, and for maintaining the Government over an unbroken Union, cost what it might. This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle. Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifice, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have done and for what we have borne. Those who direct the powers of our Government, should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact—but to preserve and restore the Government of the Union. The hand should be gentle and assisting, which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people—not heavy and coercive. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a rude hand, it will lacerate the popular mind, and pain the public heart, without benefiting freedom.

For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of one country, it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unfaltering faith is "that all things work together for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our Government at any peril, with every sacrifice. But those who demand most are not those who usually make the readiest sacrifices for their country's good.

I am, General, yours, respectfully,
Thos. E. Bramlette.

For the Front.—The 155th, Colonel Wilson, left last night for the front.

STATE JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MAY 2, 1865.

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IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born Feb. 12, 1809.
Died April 15, 1865.

HONORS TO THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Our Tribute to the Lamented Dead

Capture and Death of the Assassin.

Arrival of the Cortege.

Military Reception of the Remains.

The Procession to the State House.

Solemn Stillness of the Uncovered Multitude Along the Route.

The Body in State.

SCENE OF SADNESS AND SORROW.

Overwhelming Crowds to View the Body.

Decorations, Public and Private

Washington Street Impassable With Mourners.

INCIDENTS OF THE OBSEQUIES.

Deep Feeling of the People, Deep Solicitude of the Crowds, Deep Affection of the Mass.

About One Hundred and Fifty Visitors a Minute.

One Hundred Thousand Persons Pass In Thirteen Hours.

THE LESSON OF A LIFE

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Abraham Lincoln, born in Hardin county Kentucky, February 12, 1809, of poor parents who migrated to Spencer county, Indiana, in 1815, lost his mother there in 1819; made a trip to New Orleans as a hand, at $10 a month, on a flat boat, when 19 years of age, and when just of age, accompanied his father in his second removal to a quarter section of wild land, near the present village of Decatur, in Central Illinois, where his father and step-mother have since died. Volunteering for the Black Hawk war in 1832, he was chosen captain by his company, and the next year was a candidate for the more popular branch of the State Legislature, but defeated. The next year he was again a candidate, and chosen, thence repeatedly re-elected. Meantime he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, taking up his residence at Springfield, the capital of the county and of the State. In 1846, he was made the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, and was returned by the largest majority ever given by the district to any candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election but was repeatedly a State Elector of President, being placed at the head of his ticket in order to give his party the benefit of his services as a canvasser or public debater from county to county.

He was thrice supported by his political associates for United States Senator, but never elected. In 1849, his party (Whig) was decidedly a minority; in 1854-5, there was a small Republican majority, but made up in part of Democrats who had just separated from their party on the Nebraska issue, and who hesitated to vote for one whom they had hitherto opposed as a Whig. Mr. Lincoln, after receiving most of the Republican vote on several ballots, insisted on the withdrawal of his name and a concentration of the entire vote of his friends on Judge Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was thus elected to the seat he continues so ably and worthily to fill. In 1856 Mr. Lincoln's name was presented by Illinois to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia for the Vice-Presidency; but, though he received 110 votes, a majority preferred Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, because of his location. In 1858, Mr. Lincoln was made the Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he thoroughly and admirably canvassed the State—Mr. Douglas securing the election, while Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote. And, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, having the second highest vote on the first ballot, after which all the anti-Seward vote rapidly concentrated on him, putting him far ahead on the third ballot. He was chosen, after an animated canvass, in November ensuing, receiving the electoral vote of every Free State, save a part of that of New Jersey; giving him 180 in all to 123 for all others—to-wit: Breckinridge, 72, Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

Throughout most of the slave States those who wished to vote for him could only have done so at the peril of their lives, even had their votes been received at all. The fact that he received (like his immediate predecessor) a plurality only, not an absolute majority of the popular vote, does not prove that he was, even then, a minority candidate; while his re-election last November, after four years of bloody, most desolating, burdensome, and undecisive civil war, by a popular vote of 2,203,831 to 1,797,019 for his only competitor, and by the full electoral vote of all but three of the loyal States, is perhaps the most signal and emphatic verdict of approval ever accorded to any of our Presidents since Washington. The overwhelming triumphs of the national arms, which have since followed fast on that grand assertion of the Union's right to exist, had all but reached their natural culmination in the fall of the last rebel flag, when the pistol-shot of an assassin suddenly ended the mortal career of our beloved and honored chief, in the 57th year of his age. And no death was ever so widely or so deeply mourned as his.

I leave politics and war—secession and reconstruction—entirely out of view for the occasion, while I proceed partly to indicate some of the points of view wherein the career thus barely glanced at proffers counsel, guidance and cheer to the youth of our country.

I. Abraham Lincoln had no vantage ground in starting on the race of life. His parents were quite poor—far poorer than the average of our small farmers and mechanics to-day.—There was probably no year [...] wherein his father was [...]—Abraham lived nearly all his [...] one log house after another, w[...] less, with hoe or axe, in field [...] other diligent sons of industrious [...] and cultivators. Very few lads who will read this have such meager advantages of birth and fortune as he had.

II. He enjoyed, throughout his boyhood, the fewest possible facilities for education. Living always in a rude new country, on the outskirts of civilization, and repeatedly advancing therewith, he spent but few months in schools, and these were of the poorest and rudest. Altogether, his schooling was probably not equivalent to six months in one of the best district schools of our day. But he was always a careful and diligent improver of the hours not required for work or sleep, studying by the parental fireside, borrowing every book within reach, and making the best possible use of his opportunities; so that, at twenty-one, he was not merely a fair English scholar, but had mastered the art of a land surveyor as well. And the education he thus "picked up" by the wayside, as it were, by making the most of the odds and ends of his time, served him admirably throughout the memorable after years of his life.

III. He was never swerved from his convictions of principle and duty. While yet a lad he was led by reading and reflection to adopt the principles distinctively held by the Whig party, then a decided minority in the country—hopelessly so in his own State. He was aspiring, and must have known that might be popular if he would. Gen. Jackson was then the popular idol, and all hope of political advancement seemed confined to the upholders of his sway. But Mr. Lincoln not only adhered, through thirty years of mainly adverse fortune, to the Whig standard, but, when offered a large and lucrative job of surveying public lands in his section, which would have given him the means whereof he was sorely in need, declined it, simply because he chose not to incur personal obligations to the rule which he sincerely deprecated, and was laboring in his humble sphere to overthrow.

IV. Abraham Lincoln enjoyed no striking natural advantages of person or intellect. He was neither beautiful in feature, nor graceful in manner; he was not even eloquent. He was an admirable debater mainly because he took care to thoroughly master and comprehend any subject before he attempted to discuss it, and his speeches were transparently honest and candid. No hearer failed to realize that he fully believed what he uttered, and had undoubting faith in the views he maintained and commended. His arguments were cogent, his illustrations lucid, his speeches effective, because they had their root in a profound, intelligent conviction. Others elicited more frequent and louder huzzas who won far fewer votes.

V. Unyielding tenacity of purpose and resolution was a marked characteristic of our lost chief. He was slow in reaching conclusions which had long before flashed upon others; but once attained, he inflexibly adhered to them. Defeat and disaster might for a time depress his spirits, but could not shake his determination. Never wrathful or passionate, seldom palpably exultant, he confronted calamity and discomfiture as one who sees through and beyond them. His errors and those of his subordinates he calmly regarded as beacons to guard against their repetition. Thus self-poised, yet void of conceit or presumption, he steadily learned, and grew, and was manifestly a far wiser, graver, more capable, competent Executive in the last than in the first months of his Presidency.

I have thus endeavored, without extravagance or blind partiality, to evoke the lesson of a useful life. May that life be deeply pondered by the millions now rising up to sway the destinies and wear the honors of this regenerated republic!

THE CATASTROPHE.

The passage of the late President from life to death, and from death to the tomb, deserves the record which we have compiled below for preservation by our readers. We begin with the crime which wrung the heart-strings of the nation:

THE BUTCHERY.

The assassination of President Lincoln, as developed by the subsequent investigations, was planned and consummated in the coolest blood, and with extraordinary precautions. The mysterious disappearance of the murderer himself declares the perfection of his arrangements, while a review of the scene in which he was doubly an actor, will make manifest his infernal deliberation. Let the reader, then, imagine the fatal box at the theater to be in the second tier above the stage, and to the right of the audience. The entrance to it is by a door from the adjoining gallery. Booth, having entered by deceiving the guard, found himself in a dark corridor, of which the wall made an acute angle with the door. He had previously gouged a channel from the plaster and placed near by a stout piece of board which he now inserted between the wall and the pannel of the door. Ingress then became impossible. He next turned toward the entrances to the box, these were two, as the box by a sliding partition was convertible into two when desired. The door at the bottom of the passage was open; that nearer the murderer was closed. Both had spring locks, but their screws had been carefully loosened so as to yield to a slight pressure if necessary. In the hither door a small hole had been bored, through which to survey the interior of the box. To this Booth resorted, after fastening the door first described, and discovered that the occupants had taken seats according to his careful disposition of them, viz: the President in the arm-chair nearest the audience, Mrs. Lincoln next, then, after a considerable space, Miss Clara Harris in the corner nearest the stage, and Major H. R. Rathbone on the lounge along the farther wall. The report of the pistol first announced the presence of an assassin, who utters the word, "Freedom," and advances toward the front. Major Rathbone discerns him through the smoke, and grapples with him. Booth drops his pistol and aims with a knife at the breast of his antagonist, who catches the blow in the upper part of his left arm, but is unable to detain the desperado, though immediately seizing again and tearing his clothes as he vaults some twelve feet down upon the open stage, tangling his spur in the draped flag below the box and stumbling in his fall. Recovering himself immediately, he flourishes his dagger, shouts "*Sic semper tyrannus!*" and the "The South is avenged!" and retreats successfully through the familiar labyrinth of the theater to his horse in waiting below. Between the deed and the escape there was not the lapse of a minute. The hour was about half-past ten. There was only one pursuer.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln was shot in the back of the head, behind the left ear, the ball traversing an oblique line to the right ear. He was rendered instantaneously unconscious, and never knew friends or pain again. He was conveyed as soon as possible to the house of Mr. Peterson opposite the theater, and there expired next morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock, attended by the principal members of his Cabinet, Senator Sumner, Major Hay, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Rev. Dr. Gurley, and several surgeons, from all of whom the heart-rending spectacle drew copious tears of sorrow. Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert were in an adjoining apartment—the former bowed down with anguish, the latter strong enough to sustain and console her. Soon after 9 o'clock the body was removed to the White House under military escort.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

On Tuesday, the 18th, from ten to five o'clock, the body of the late President lay in state in the East Room of the White House, and was gazed upon by an immense throng of not less than twenty thousand people, of all classes and conditions. Especially were the colored mourners noticeable for their number and the touching expressions of their grief. The features of their beloved benefactor were sweetly placid,

...ough a line ... ers, extending ... Capitol to the ... procession head... Hooker and Ho... and military ... and Representati... bar, moved, amid the ... and thousands of uncovered heads, to place the coffin of Abraham Lincoln upon the train prepared by the Lafayette Railroad Company, to be transported to Chicago.

Thus ended the Funeral Honors, paid by the State of Indiana to the memory of the late President of the United States. It is hazarding nothing to say that Indiana never saw such a sight, and, in the providence of God, we hope she may never see such again. The world's history is emblazoned by the examples of a few martyrs to the cause of Liberty and Religion, and sacred in the heart of Indiana is to-day added to the shining necrology the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the murdered President of the United States of America.

Hush, the Dead March wails in the people's ears;
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears.

Bury the great man with an empire's lamentation,
Let us bury the great man to the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation.

Mourning when its leaders fall,
While sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
Our foremost, yet with least pretence.

Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.

And let the land whose hearths he saved from shame
For many and many an age proclaim
Their great heroic President's great fame,
With honor, honor, honor, honor to him,
Eternal honor to his name.

And while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory.

DECORATIONS OF THE CITY.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The interior decorations of the State House are of a character that will reflect no discredit upon the State authorities, and those enterprising and energetic gentlemen, Colonels Frybarger and Sturm, who have had the matter in especial charge, assisted materially by Mr. B. F. Foster, who labored efficiently and ceaselessly to accomplish the work entrusted to him. Few persons who are familiar with the rather shabby appearance of the State Capitol would be able to recognize the interior in the elegant dress which has been prepared for it. Indeed, persons who have traveled with the funeral cortege from the time it left Washington up to its arrival here, say that in no other city has the hall in which the remains of our President have been exhibited, been so completely, elegantly and appropriately decorated. The walls have been papered, and the floor covered with matting. The evergreen wreaths and garlands which hang in rich profusion from the walls have been artistically constructed, and the exquisite taste displayed in arranging them shows that the whole matter has been in the hands of true artists. Along the walls hang pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Colonel Dick O'Neill and Edward Everett. Busts of Washington, Lincoln, Jackson, Webster, Clay and Douglas are placed at intervals, their brows bound with the ever-living laurel, throughout the hall. A beautiful bust of Washington, by that eminent artist, T. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, stands on a pedestal at the head of the coffin, its brow encircled with a laurel wreath. The hall is curtained with black, and brilliantly lighted with numerous chandeliers. The catafalque on which the coffin rests, is covered with fine black velvet, and trimmed with silver fringe. But the crowning glory of the interior decorations is the canopy overhanging and surrounding the catafalque. It is constructed of black material, in pagoda shape, with white cords and tassels. The roof—if such a term may be properly used—is studded with golden stars.

The Washington street front of the State House, though not so handsomely done as the interior, shows very well. The large pillars are draped with black and white, twined with garlands of evergreens. The front is festooned with black and white. A painting of the State coat of arms adorns the pediment.

Colonel Frybarger is entitled to the credit, we believe, of making the designs of the State House decorations. Mr. Lewis Stotchan did the upholstery, and arranged the wall decorations.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

The fence around the State House square is hung with wreaths of arbor vitæ. At each corner on Washington street, small arches, trimmed with evergreens, have been erected.

The main entrance, on Washington street, is a structure of considerable size, combining quite a variety of styles of architecture. It is about twenty-five feet high, forty feet in length, and twenty-four feet wide. Underneath is a carriage way twelve feet wide, with a six foot passage way on either side. The main pillars are fifteen feet high. Portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Morton are suspended from the pillars, while on the pedestals at the top, rest handsome busts of Washington, Webster, Lincoln and Clay. Over the arches is a speaking stand, with seats for the choristers and musicians. The entire structure is beautifully shrouded in black and white, relieved by evergreen garlands, with a fine display of flags. At the north side a simple Gothic arch, decorated with the usual draping of black and white, has been erected.

WASHINGTON STREET.

From the State House to New Jersey street, Washington street is superbly decorated. A busy scene it presented Saturday night. Fires were built at intervals, and almost the entire population of the street were busy as beavers, finishing the arches, and fixing up the business houses. There are three arches—one at the crossing of Illinois street, another at Pennsylvania, and a third at Alabama. The arch at Illinois street, which may be taken as a type of the others, is a skeleton of wood, on which is wrought an elegant fabric of white, black and evergreen. The main passage, just over the railroad track, is about thirty feet wide, with twelve foot passages on each side. The framework in the middle is about thirty feet high. Plumes and flags ornament the top, and an eagle, over the main arch, holds in his beak a beautiful evergreen wreath, interspersed with white roses. Numerous ropes, with curtains of white and black looped up, studded with white rosettes, and white streamers hanging down, were stretched across the street, from the tops of the houses.

Mr. Riley displayed excellent taste in the decorations of the Metropolitan Theater. In the center hung a circular banner, in evergreen framework, which bore the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

HIS LIFE WAS GENTLE, AND THE ELEMENTS SO MIXED IN HIM, THAT NATURE MIGHT STAND UP AND SAY TO ALL THE WORLD,

THIS WAS A MAN.

On either side the banner were representations of "Fame," with her trumpet, and the Goddess of Liberty. Above sits the eagle, with a picture of Lincoln in his beak, and black plumes overhang the whole.

...c Hall was festooned with red, white ..., and hung with banners.

...dorff's Wool Factory, was ornamented ... and stripes of alternate black and white, ... handsome American flag, bordered with ... looped up in the center.

... City Hall was most profusely decorated, ... dome to basement, being hung with ..., garlands, streamers, flags, rosettes, ... the words, "Our Glorious Union," formed ... of gas, run across the front of the entire ...ing. The decoration of the building is in ...llent taste, and reflects great credit on those ... had it in charge. We understand that it ... gotten up by contributions from the police ... city officers—the police themselves doing the work.

Tyler's Bee Hive and the Union Telegraph office presented a handsome appearance.

J. H. Vajen had an elegant and rather unique representation of an hour glass, with other decorations, on a frame work in front of his store.

The windows of the Adams Express office were handsomely decorated with portraits of Lincoln, shrouded in mourning.

J. H. Baldwin, of the Fancy Bazaar, made an elegant display.

Hoey & Mathews exhibited a fine front, with portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Morton and Sheridan.

The building occupied by Owen McGlenis was beautifully draped, while Barnes, of the upper story, contributed well executed portraits of Lincoln and Morton, to the general display.

Hume, Adams & Co. presented a fine appearance. In one window was the representation of a tomb, with an angel hovering over it, on the base of the tomb the word "Lincoln." In the same window appeared the motto, "Our martyred President—Gone, but not forgotten." In another window was an interior view of a camp tent, with a picture of Lincoln, and the motto "Abraham Lincoln! Honored in Life! Remembered in Death!"

The Boston Store presented a pleasing variety of flags, wreaths, drapery, &c., tastefully arranged, with pictures of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Webster and Clay.

Temperance Hall has no cause to blush on account of the appearance it presented. In addition to the elegant shrouding, with handsome wreaths, there was a shield, bearing the portrait of the lamented dead, and the apt quotation "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

The Peru Railroad office displayed one of Jones' life-like busts of Lincoln, and was elegantly ornamented with drapery.

The office of Seidensticker & Kappes attracted the attention of passers, by the elegant simplicity and appropriateness of its decorations.

The veranda of Little's Hotel was neatly and attractively festooned with black and white, wreaths, flags, &c.

Odd Fellows Hall, in addition to the decorations, presented the beautiful sentiment, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

The establishments of J. George Stilz, J. W. Holland, Tousey & Byram, Alvord, Caldwell & Alvord, Root & Barnett, Dorsey & Lemen, Home Mutual Insurance Company, Munson & Johnson, Geo. F. Adams, Joseph McCreery and the Pay Department, were all handsomely decorated.

The establishment of H. F. Kooderer & Bro. was ornamented with rather more taste than might have been expected, considering the hurry in which it was gotten up.

The house of Hays & Rosenthal elegantly represented grief, hope and immortality, in festoons of black and white, with a beautiful embroidery of evergreen.

The establishment of Merrill & Co. was elegantly decorated, and presented the motto, "He being dead yet speaketh."

The establishment of W. J. Haskett displayed a large white banner, trimmed with black, bearing the inscription: "He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless, ... him far above the crowd of his fellow men."

The establishments of Goodman & Morris, Glaser & Mitchel, the People's Store, Jones & Vinnedge, O. B. Stout & Co., Fox & Meyer, Wm. Heerle, R. Parker, Bates House, Palmer House, Bowen & Stewart, L. J. Hossier, Messrs. Myer, Dessar & Bros., J. W. Copeland, Benjamin Simon, Dodley, Newcomb & Co., and a great many others whose names we failed to obtain, were handsomely decorated.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster succeeded in making an excellent display. Black and white drapery, studded with large white rosettes, ran around the cornices under the roof, and every window was neatly draped, in white and black, with crossed flags and rosettes over the caps. The building, as dressed for the funeral reception, presented an elegant appearance, worthy of the occasion.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Was draped with festoons of black and white around the cornice and beneath the windows, the corners surmounted by plumes. The Meridian street front was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, in arches above the windows, interspersed with rosettes and draped flags. In the center of the front was a life-size bust picture of the late President, on either side of which drooped the national colors, crossed and draped. A large flag floated above Meridian street, midway between the Journal Building and Wesley Chapel.

MERIDIAN STREET.

The wholesale grocery establishment of Conn(?)ely & Wiles, as well as those of Mooney & Co., Keefer & Rush, at the foot of the street, were decorated, as also those of Vinnedge & Jones, Hays & Rosenthal, Webb, Tarkington & Co., Dessar & Brother, Hendricks, Edmunds & Co., Grossland & McGuire, and Sawyer, Stoneman & Haxelmen.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

In the course of a drive about the city we noticed the dwellings of Dr. Thompson, Charles Mayer, and J. F. Ramsey, on Illinois street; Colonel James Blake, corner Tennessee and North; Mrs. Judge Caleb Smith, New York and California; C. Geisendorff, New York street, J. L. Fugate, D. M. Cantrell and Samuel Hippard, Tennessee street; Willis Murphy and Major V. C. Hanna, Meridian street; Judge David McDonald, Joseph E. McDonald, William Wood, City Engineer, and William Sheets, Pennsylvania street; Mrs. Hoyt, Massachusetts Avenue; J. H. Vajen, Meridian street; Dr. Kitchen and A. G. Pettibone, Meridian street; Nicholas McCarty and Mr. Day, Meridian street, as being handsomely and appropriately decorated. The dwelling of E. A. Hamlet, 168 Tennessee street, was elegantly decorated, as were hundreds of others, which we have failed to enumerate.

STREET CAR DECORATIONS.

Mr. R. B. Catherwood, President of the Street Railroad Company, had all the cars handsomely decorated. The following is a list of the mottoes:

Car No. 10—"Sorrow for the Dead; Justice for the Living; Punishment for Traitors."

Car 11—"He has gone from Works to his Reward."

Car 12—"East, West, North and South Mourn, for the Greatest Friend of Suffering Humanity is Gone."

Car 13—"Fear not, Abraham, I am thy Shield, thy Reward shall be Exceedingly Great."

Car 14—"Justice, not Revenge."

Car 15—"With Malice towards None; with Charity to All."

Car 16—"Too Good for Earth, to Heaven thou art Gone, and Left a Nation in Tears."

Car 17—"The Joy of Our Heart has Ceased, Our Dance has Turned into Mourning."

Car 18—"Rest in Peace, thou Gentle Spirit,
"Souls like thine with God inherit
"Life and Love."

Car 19—"The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
"Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

Car 20—"Thou art Gone, and Friend and Foe alike Appreciate thee Now."

650 PER CENT.—There is a party in this city that has realized 650 from Oil Stock.

See advertisement of the National Petroleum Mining Company of Indianapolis. 22&w1wd

Grant as a Negotiator.

The rebel General Johnston is reported to have tried his powers of diplomacy upon General Grant, in behalf of Jefferson Davis, and other leading conspirators who would not be protected by stipulations in favor of the military force which Johnston proposed to surrender. This effort of the rebel commander was natural and magnanimous on his part toward the fallen chiefs whom his arms could no longer protect, but General Grant informed him in decisive terms that they could not be included in the negotiation. Davis and his fellow criminals were then left to their fate, and Johnston surrendered his army, which he saw was powerless to give further aid to the insurrection, or even to preserve its own existence in case of an attack by the Union forces.

Grant has been famous for the terseness of his negotiations with rebel commanders, although always courteous and magnanimous. When Buckner begged for terms for his beaten army at Fort Donelson, more favorable than the situation warranted, General Grant stated the terms he would give, and notified Buckner that in case of their non-acceptance he proposed to move at once upon the enemy's works. The result was an immediate surrender.

At Vicksburg a brief interview with Pemberton was followed by the surrender of an army of 30,000 men and the fortress of the Mississippi. The capitulation of Lee, and the correspondence connected with it are fresh in the public mind. As a victor he has never imposed cruel or degrading conditions upon a defeated enemy, nor permitted himself to be moved from the terms his judgment determined him to exact. He has exhibited the highest evidences of greatness in the field and the council, and is to-day, the central figure of the famous military chieftains of the world.

Opening and Closing Thefts.

The saying "there is honor among thieves," is far from holding good in all cases. The light-fingered element of character is disintegrating rather than compacting in its nature. A brotherhood of rascality may hold together, to a certain extent, for the purposes of aggrandizement and protection, but beyond this, that which makes them steal will make them betray. If men will feloniously, or by robber force take from others, they will, with the first opportunity, play the thief and the bandit among themselves.

Without beating the bush for illustrations, we have a marked one at hand. The rebellion was ushered in by the gigantic theft of Floyd. It was a necessary inaugural ceremony to secession. Granny Buchanan allowed the villainy without protest, and the North were stunned by the stupendousness of the crime. The South applauded the robbery as a daring and virtuous act, and rewarded the embezzler with a high military office. His betrayal of our trust was, in their opinion, loyalty to the Confederacy. But that which made Floyd steal from the United States treasury, was the same trait of character which caused him to leave Buckner to hold the bag at Fort Donelson.

His own people soon learned him by experience, and, for the last three years, his name has hardly been mentioned in the South. He has been stricken from their list of heroes. But, if any of the original seceders are to be considered great, Floyd must be restored to his old place in their hearts; since, President, Cabinet and all are making their grand finale as thieves. Theft was the introductory act of the rebellion, and theft is its closing circumstance. The men who planned, and encouraged the robbing of our Treasury, are the men who are carrying out their principles by robbing their own people.

If the telegraphic report be true, that the retiring Confederates did not molest the Farmers' Bank at Richmond, our statement is not invalidated. Either, the hasty advance of the Federals, cut short the plundering of Jeff. Davis & Co.; or, they were not able to break open the vault, ... unmolested, so as to blind the public as to their real bandit performances. Should gold have been left by mistake in the Farmers' Bank, the right honorable thieves, when they rest their wearied limbs on the other side of the Mexican border, will apologize to each other, and to the world for this oversight; just as the old toper begged pardon of the bystander, for accidentally drinking a glass of water.

The rebellion is dead, and while its horrid carcass is stretched out before its friend and foe must be impressed with the fact that it was born in theft, and that it died in robbery. To change the figure—Floyd's grand treasury haul was the pedestal, while the extortion plundering and flight of Jeff Davis is the capstone of treason. No man could have devised a more appropriate ending for this needless and wicked undertaking. The leaders have thus manifested their true character to those whom they misled, and have left their names upon their pages of history as thieves and robbers, instead of heroes and revolutionists. They have taken away the faintest tinting of sublimity from their character, and have deprived themselves of all sympathy and extenuation by the superlative meanness of this their closing act.

The State Rights Theory as Defined by General Lee.

A correspondent of the New York Herald reports a conversation held with General Lee since his surrender, on the political results of the failure of the rebellion. Lee treats the rebellion as an armed contest in behalf of State Rights, meaning, of course, the right to secede from the Union at pleasure.

He says that "when the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession."

Well, she is surrendering her armies about as fast as it can be done, and her return to the Union will follow as a natural consequence.

We have in the language of Lee, the true meaning of the State Rights dogma. It has never been anything but a revolutionary and disorganizing doctrine, and at war with national strength and existence. Its attempted enforcement has cost the South enough to satisfy it with the first experiment, and we shall not be troubled with another war to prove that the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to the Nation and not to the State.

We commend the frank statement of General Lee as to what is meant by the cant phrase of "State Rights," to those Northern men who have claimed that Democracy and State Rights are one and the same.

THE QUINCY JOLLIFICATION.—We took occasion last week to speak of a reported jollification at Quincy, in this county, over the death of Abraham Lincoln. Since that time we have learned the names of the prime movers in this affair. We regret to learn that so many fools could be found, even in Pipe Creek Township. Their names, so far as we have them, are: First and foremost, was an old drunken bloat from Butler county, Ohio, named James Shears, who is beneath the notice of any decent man. Then comes Wm. Stokes, the man who stole two dollars from a soldier and was caught at it, together with Wm. Bartee, Jas. Nelson, Isaac Moore, Hiram Peel, Elias Stokes, Andrew Stokes, and the Stokes family generally, including a female named Miss Beal, who expressed a wish that she might have Mr. Lincoln's remains to burn. We also learn that Harmon Peel was chosen to burn the town, but through cowardice, or having got too drunk, was unable to come to time. It is well enough that they did not attempt it, for if they had, some of their rotten carcasses would have burned in it.—*Anderson American.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, eight or nine years old, son of Mr. D. Helman, was placed on a horse, yesterday morning, and started out to take a ride alone. When near the depot, the horse taking fright at the whistle of a locomotive, ran away and threw the child off, his foot, it is supposed, sticking into the stirrup until he was carried into a pond, where, from appearances, the horse stepped on the child's arm, breaking it badly and freeing him from the stirrup. A negro passing by discovered the head of the child just raised above the water, and wading in, rescued him from a melancholy death, and conveyed him to a drug store in the vicinity. Dr. Bray was called in, but it is not yet determined whether or not the arm will have to be amputated. The child received some slight bruises on the head also.—*Evansville Journal.*

Keep Force Enough.

With the surrender of Johnston, the rebellion is virtually ended. Still there will be considerable bodies of armed men to negotiate with, and bands of marauders and guerrillas to quell or exterminate. This being so, we hope that we will not prematurely diminish our forces or relax in our pursuing energies. If the mass of our soldiers are disbanded, and scatter back to their homes on the policy that a few can overcome a few, we fear that treason will again, to a destructive extent, gather head; and we will waste double the amount of time and means, and life, than if, with an overwhelming army, we compelled the disloyal fragments to the alternative of surrender, exile or destruction.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, from our inexperience in military affairs, from a misunderstanding of our own needs, and from our ignorance of the earnestness of our enemies, we attempted with insufficient forces to accomplish a terrible and gigantic task. Though we had more men at command, and, in every way, larger resources, we did not sufficiently draw upon ourselves. The consequence was that on many fields where victory might have been decisive in our favor, the result was either doubtful, or upon the side of our enemies. Where we might have had double the number of our foe, we were more than once woefully in the minority.

The successes of the last year have come, not because for the first time we were fully aroused to wrath—not because we were inspired by an influx of courage—not because of an increase of military experience, but, for the reason that we made free use of our fighting population. Again and again we called upon the people to rally to the rescue—again and again they came. But when men could or would not decide for themselves, the Government without delicacy or hesitancy decided for them. Disciplined multitudes have accomplished what a disciplined few could not.

As one, we speak our mind to this matter, not from a knowledge that our forces will now, for economy's sake, be depleted; but from the fear that a relatively small number of troops will be thought sufficient to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. Our hope is, and it is probably the intention of the powers that be, that a large army should move with the tramp of fate into Alabama and Mississippi, and crush the remaining insurgents into surrender, or sweep them into the gulf, or into the Father of Waters—that another formidable force should pour down into Texas, and purify all the trans-Mississippi region of traitors. We have learned that quick and overwhelming work is the most merciful as well as the most just. A lingering death to the Confederacy would be cruel to the South, and unjust to the North. If we allow a few predatory bands to exist among us, just as English gentlemen spare foxes, for the pleasure and excitement of hunting them down, we can sup nothing else but sorrow for our own folly. Let us have sharp, rapid and thorough work while we are at it; then the disbanding of our armies, and the return of our soldiers to the avocations of peace, will be permanent, as well as pleasurable.

The End of War—Johnston has Surrendered.

We have the welcome intelligence that the rebel army, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, has surrendered, together with all other hostile forces east of the Chattahoochie, and peace now reigns in all the region embraced by the surrender. There were misgivings in the public mind as to the ultimate effect of General Sherman's unfortunate convention and its repudiation by the Government, but Johnston was too experienced a soldier to sacrifice any more men in an enterprise that was utterly hopeless, and on being notified that the President had refused to approve the conventional agreement made by General Sherman, he accepted the same terms on which Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. This places in our hands all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the captured forces, and utterly annihilates all armed opposition to the United States in the Carolinas and Georgia. What few rebel soldiers remain in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, will make a virtue of necessity and surrender on the same terms, at the earliest opportunity.

Thus ends the greatest and bloodiest rebellion ever known among civilized nations, and ends, too, without any concessions by the National Government to encourage rebellion in the future. The nation stands erect, more powerful than in any former period of our history, its strength developed, its escutcheon purified from the reproach of slavery, the chronic danger of disruption removed, and a love of country, and national confidence prevailing among the people to a degree hitherto unknown.

Soon the illustrious armies who have carried the flag of the Republic through the storm of battle, and baptized it with new glories by their valor and triumphs, will return to mingle with their loved ones, and engage in the avocations of peace. The terrible sacrifices of war will no longer be demanded of us, and the people can address themselves to the task of repairing the ravages of past hostilities, excepting, alas! the gallant dead, who come not with their comrades to receive the plaudits of a grateful country, and whose loss cannot be repaired.

Thus have perished the hopes of an infatuated aristocracy, of founding a magnificent slave empire on the ruins of the Republic created by Washington and his compatriots, and henceforth the immortal words of Webster, "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE," will be accepted as the political faith of the whole American people.

"Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpets clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood,
But joy and pleasure open to the view uninterrupted."

A NICE PLACE TO KEEP AWAY FROM.—A correspondent of the Anderson American thus photographs the inhabitants of an infamous little town, in that locality, known as Alexandria:

About the last groan you hear from their tombs is, "The country is mired with intolerant taxation," and oftentimes this wail comes up from those whose worldly treasure in itself, would not be sufficient to purchase ground enough to bury them under, with the price of land at 50 cents per acre.

I'll tell you where the sore place is with them. The poor devils are not allowed to stick their bills into the Government soup-bowl! "That's what the rag hung by." My opinion is, before ever this Copperhead breed holds office again under our Government, the moss will be found growing upon their lecherous hides as long as a rake handle.

You may frequently in their "Congress" hear them discussing technical points of the United States Constitution, disputing touching geographical boundaries of different States and countries, when, in fact, half of them could not distinguish the Constitution of the United States from Dr. Jayne's almanac, and as to the science of geography, they, with the map before them, wouldn't know h—l from Rhode Island.

VINDICATION.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the public journals to the effect that the Postmaster of Huntington, Indiana, had been removed from his office for the malversation of moneys. Knowing the high character of the gentleman referred to, we declined to give the report either publication or credence; and now we find that the Indianapolis Journal, which inadvertently copied the charge, comes out with a full and unqualified *amende* to the slandered gentleman, Mr. Bickel, and an indignant denunciation of the vile fabrication of the slanderers. We are in possession of information showing that the charge had its origin in political spite. Mr. B. is a staunch Union man, and is too valuable to his party to be regarded with favorable feelings by the other side. It may be a satisfaction to him, however, to know that while the authors of this paltry piece of malice are justly reprobated, he, himself, has the confidence and the sympathy of the whole community.—*Indiana American.*

REVIVAL.—The Christian Church in this city, under the ministrations of Elder D. R. Van Buskirk, has recently received several accessions to its numbers, with the prospect of still more to come. It is the intention of the members, we understand, to erect a more suitable building, at an early day—one that will better accommodate the increasing membership.—*Greensburg Chronicle.*

SEWING MACHINES.—We call attention of persons wishing employment, to the advertisement of D. B. Herrinton & Co., in our to-day's paper. w

THE NEWS.

The rebel ram Webb, of which so much has been said, ran out of the mouth of Red river on the 23d, and passing all our gunboats made her escape down the Mississippi. She was fired upon by the Manhattan, but was not injured. At Tunica Bend she met the steamer Saratoga, which she attempted to run down, but without success. When last heard from—on the morning of the 24th—she was fifty miles above New Orleans, boating along without attempting any injury to our river craft. It was reported that Jeff Davis was on board, and that he was making for Havana or Mexico.

Gen. Washburne's order declaring that all confederate soldiers found in his district after the 25th of April would be considered felons and treated as such, was having a salutary effect on guerrillas in the vicinity of Memphis, many of whom had come in and surrendered.

Admiral Porter has been detached from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him.

General Grant will return to Washington, as the war is considered as virtually closed by the surrender of Johnston, and no great difficulty is anticipated in disarming the remainder of the insurgents.

The Navy Department has information that the rebel ram Stonewall left Teneriffe on the 2d, and sailed toward the West Indies.

The Government is establishing military posts in the disloyal counties of Maryland. The troops are to live by foraging on the country, giving receipts in all cases, so that those proving themselves loyal may be reimbursed.

The proposed reduction of the military establishment will discharge a large number of clerks from the various departments.

A report from Bagdad states that Cortinas had captured Matamoras, with slight casualties on either side. Mejia was at Bagdad expecting an attack. Cortinas has about three thousand men.

The New York Herald says that the following organizations were included in the surrender of Johnston: The military division of the West, Gen. Houston, commanding, the army of Tennessee, army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg, army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Gen. Hardee, Georgia militia, Gen. Howell ... The portion of the army of East Mississippi ... surrendered is that of Dick Taylor's, which ... part of Johnston's command, but as Davis is probably making his way through that district, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until he got beyond the Mississippi. The sixty six officers surrendered by Johnston rank as follows: Generals 3, Major Generals 20, Brigadiers 38.

It is now estimated that the number who perished by the terrible Sultana disaster is about fifteen hundred. Seven hundred and eighty-six were rescued, but many of them are in the Memphis hospitals badly scalded. The investigation ordered by General Washburne is progressing.

Dr. Sharpe, of St. Louis, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond.

A Washington letter says that it is expected that Mr. Seward will remain in the Cabinet, but in case of his retirement, Mr. Sumner or Charles Francis Adams will succeed him.

Advices from Little Rock state that an officer on Kirby Smith's staff, with a flag of truce, had been at that place for some days. The flag of truce sent to General Fagan had been detained by high water.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap on Thursday and were paroled.

Among the prisoners captured at Selma, Alabama were 150 officers. Forrest, Adams, Dick Taylor, Roddy, Armstrong and others escaped. Forrest is reported wounded in the arm.

Cahaba, so long used by the Confederates as a prison pen, has fallen into our hands. About 700 Union prisoners were rescued.

THE LATEST.

The rebel ram Webb has gone the way of her predecessors. After passing New Orleans with the stars and stripes flying, she hoisted the Confederate flag but a short distance above Fort St. Philip her commander got out of order and she was deserted and blown up. Some of her crew have arrived at New Orleans, while others escaped to parts unknown.

One hundred and five officers and one thousand men of Morgan's old command yesterday surrendered to Gen. Hobson at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and twelve hundred more surrendered to the troops of the same command at other points. Several hundred deserters from the rebel army also came in and took the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebels.

Advices from the Shenandoah Valley state that Lee's men are required to take the oath of allegiance before being allowed to return to their old homes in that vicinity. Many of Mosby's men are also coming in, among them his second in command, Lieutenant Colonel Chambers.

Advices from Mobile state that our captures there amount to 218 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, 30,000 bales of cotton, besides a large quantity of corn and other grain. It is stated that 100,000 ... in the swamps, most of which will fall into our hands. More than 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have come in and surrendered. An attempt had been made, but failed, to assassinate General Granger. The dispatch boat Rose was blown up by a torpedo on the 14th, by which accident two men were killed and three wounded. A dispatch dated 19th says that officers from Dick Taylor's army had arrived at Canby's headquarters asking terms of surrender.

Our advices from Europe by the City of London are to the 20th, and contain the comments of the English press on the fall of Richmond. The event is generally accepted as the close of the rebellion.

The rebel General Slaughter claims through the Houston Telegraph that in the recent conference between himself and General Lew. Wallace, that the latter guaranteed, in case of surrender, the rights of slave property, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. This absurd story is contradicted by the rebel General Walker, who says that the terms were the laying down of their arms and taking the oath of allegiance, and that they must accept such terms of amnesty or exile as the Government might grant. These terms the rebels declined to accept, declaring that with 300,000 men yet in the field, the South could achieve her independence.

The Herald's correspondent says that Johnston was not aware of Grant's presence in North Carolina until he quietly put his endorsement on the written terms of surrender. Bragg had been relieved of command, and was not included in the surrender. Wade Hampton refused to surrender, and had gone south with Jeff Davis.

Cortinas has captured Bagdad with its small garrison.

Among those who drifted down to Fort Pickering and were saved, after the Sultana disaster, we find the following Indiana names: Sergeant C. W. Miles, 9th Cavalry, R. Falkington, —Cavalry; J. R. Delander, 3d Cavalry, M. Reynolds, 58th; J. Hendon, 40th, R. Falshomne, 9th Cavalry, John Bovine, 9th, G. M. Sharpe, 10th Cavalry, and his father, Sanitary Agent, Lieutenant J. F. Elliott, 124th; Lieutenant Swain, 9th Cavalry; Lieutenant W. F. Dixon, 10th Cavalry.

The Sewards are reported by Surgeon General Barnes to be rapidly improving.

Our Consul General in Canada have notified the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be given up.

The latest news of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis is up to the 23d, when he passed through Charlotte, South Carolina, on his southward march, escorted by a brigade of Hampton's cavalry. Wilson was at Macon, two days previous, which leaves the fugitive but slight chances of escape. The story that he has any large amount of specie with him is considered doubtful. It is said that he has a large sum to his credit in the Havana banks, and papers captured in Richmond show that a large amount had been placed to the credit of the rebel Secretary of State in foreign countries by Davis's order.

The Stonewall—Military Posts in Maryland—Reduction of the Military Expenses.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been received by the Navy Department that the rebel iron clad, Stonewall, left Teneriffe on the 2d instant, for the West Indies, and is supposed by this time to be in that locality.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbon, of the 2d corps, arrived here from City Point on a special boat to-day. The latter brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department.

The Government has established military posts in St. Marys, Prince George, and Charles county, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal citizens in that vicinity, and to prevent any treasonable demonstration by disloyal people. The protection which was given the murderer Booth, plainly exhibited the extent of the latter. Troops are to forage on the country, and to give receipts for everything they take which will be paid to all persons proving their loyalty.

Edwin Booth, who is now in this city, came, it is said, at the instance of his mother, to obtain the body of his brother.

The Government has already begun the work of retrenching its expenses, and a great many clerks will be discharged.

Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here for the latter place on a visit of curiosity or pleasure.

Considerable disorder has prevailed here for the past few days among numbers of troops who have passed through this city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

Wilson's Progress.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Macon, Atlanta and Columbus papers contain accounts of the march of Wilson's forces up to the 20th instant.

The rebels are represented as fighting desperately, but were defeated and lost West Point, Columbus and Montgomery. All the bridges and rolling stock on the Montgomery and West Point railroad were burned. At Lagrange the depot was burned but no private buildings. The city of Griffin was surrendered by the Mayor.

A Demand for the Murderers.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Washington special says our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities, that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States.

FROM MOBILE.

The Captures of Cannon, Cotton and Rosin—Attempt to Assassinate General Granger—Proposal to Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, 30,000 bales of cotton, besides an immense quantity of corn and other grain. It is stated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of our forces. Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up.

Guerrilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and a party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 11th, intending to assassinate General Granger. He was not there.

The dispatch boat Ross was blown up by a torpedo on the 14th, killing two men and wounding three.

A dispatch dated April 19th, says an officer from Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's headquarters, to make terms for the surrender of Taylor's command.

FROM SHERMAN.

The Surrender—Bragg and Wade Hampton not Included.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 27th, says the lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of the President, were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant.

The terms granted Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the Middle Division of the West, but excluding the fifth, that of Dick Taylor's, lying west of the Chattahoochie river. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. The principal among the Lieutenant Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation, but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis.

The numbers actually surrendered are 27,400 though more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Gulf States, are included.

Gen. Grant returned to Washington to-day.

FROM TEXAS.

The Conference between Wallace and Slaughter.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Houston Telegraph publishes the details of the conference between Gen. Slaughter, the rebel, and General Wallace, in which the former claims that General Wallace guaranteed in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas, protection to slave property, vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico.

A letter from the rebel Major General Walker, however, shows that the terms offered were that they must lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance and accept such terms of amnesty or foreign exile as the Government would grant.

These terms the Major General rejected, claiming that with three hundred thousand men yet in the field the rebels can achieve their independence.

Jeff Davis's Chance of Escape.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis's movements was that he passed through Charlotte on his way south, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Hampton's, on the 23d. As Gen. Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all southern Georgia, the chances are that Jeff cannot escape.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the quotations for exchange and currency:

	BUYING.	SELLING
New York	par	½ prem
Philadelphia	par	½ prem

CURRENCY.

U. S. Legal Tender Treasury Notes	par
National Bank Notes	par
Bank of the State of Indiana	par

OFFICE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIANAPOLIS, April 29, 1865.

Money remains tight. Rates of interest 12@15 per cent. Gold 140. Silver 130. Exchange ½. Eastern money ½ per cent discount. Government Vouchers 8 to 10 per cent. discount.

WHEAT—$1 25 for choice red—dull.

CORN—75c per bushel.

OATS—65c per bushel.

BARLEY—Prime fall $1 per bushel.

HAY—Timothy $22, baled; loose $18.

FLOUR—Extra $8, best family, $8 50@9 00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $28 per barrel; bacon shoulders 16c; bacon ribbed sides 18, clear sides 20c, bulk shoulders 14c, bulk sides 15c, sugar cured hams 20c; beef 17c; beef tongues $7 per dozen.

LARD—20c per pound.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee 30 to 33c, raw Sugar 15 to 18c, refined 20 to 22c, New Orleans Molasses, $1 30.

APPLES—$6 50@7 00 per barrel for choice winter—dull.

POTATOES—White Neshannocks and Peach Blows $1 00.

EGGS—18c per dozen.

BUTTER—30c. per pound.

FEATHERS—60c per lb, with price drooping.

DRIED APPLES—14c per lb for choice.

BEANS—$3 00 per bushel for choice.

SEEDS—Flax-seed $1 80 per bush; clover seed $18; timothy seed $6.

ONIONS—$3 50@3 75.

LEATHER—Sole, oak, 55@57c; Sole, Buffalo, 45c; Skirting, 57c; Bridle, $60@67 per doz., Upper, $5 8, Calfskins, $2@2 50 per lb.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 18@18c; Dry Salted, 15@16c, Green, 8@8½c, Green Salted, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—$2 10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

From the Independent.

The business of the week has been much curtailed by the mournful scenes passing around. Since our last report only two days of active business have happened, viz. on Friday and Saturday last, until yesterday. But on these days the demand has improved, the late period of the season impelling purchases, and, with the reduced stocks of goods, an increasing more firmness in prices is rule throughout the market. Cotton prints have advanced a little and have sold freely. Stocks are being cleared out of first hands. Printing cloths are scarce. An active demand has prevailed for lawns, which are firm. Shirtings and sheetings are higher, with a better inquiry. In woolen goods there is a revival of demand. Delaines are very steady, with an active consumption. Fancy cassimeres are in better request, though prices are unsettled, except for the most desirable styles. In foreign fabrics there is a lively movement. Desirable styles of British and Continental goods are in active demand at good prices. The market is bare of the most desirable kinds. French silks are very active, both black and colored. Silk ribbons now command improved prices. Woolens are not so ... ladies' dress goods, but are, nevertheless, steady and improving, both in price and activity. ... sales of ribbons realized good prices, with a demand that absorbed duplicates and samples. The ... of the spring season bids fair to show a real improvement on its commencement. The tardiness of dealers has only led to a postponement of consumption. Prices have assumed steadiness and consistency, and with no longer any expectation of a fall in prices, dealers and consumers will come forward and supply all actual wants. Speculative purchases for stock are out of the question, seeing that gold must recede during the summer months to a lower point.

PRINTS.

Merrimac	25	Richmond	21
Cocheco L	22½	American	21
Pacific	23	Duchess, B	17
Spragues	22½	Allens	21
[illegible]	20	Amoskeag	18
Manchester	20	Mourning	[illegible]
Lowell	17½	Providence	[illegible]
Arnolds	16	James Sanders	20

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	—	Glasgow	27
Lancaster	28½	Roanoke	20
Caledonia	20	Berkshire	29

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	4-4	37½	Pepperell, E		28
Stark	4-4	37½	" R		26
" O	1-4	25	" G		24
Medford	4-4	38	" N		22
Indian Head	4-4	37½	Great Falls, M		24
"	3-4	28½	" S		22
Massachusetts	4-4	27½	Indian Orchard, C		23
"	3-4	20	" " N		24
Superior IXL	4-4	27½	" " BB		21
Atlantic, N	3-4	—	" " W		19
" K	4-4	—	Boot Mills, H		18
" A	4-4	37½	" " O		22
" R	4-4	—	" " B		21
" B	4-4	36	Dwight, I		17
" N	3-4	22½	" A		20
Amoskeag	4-4	37½	Golden Ridge	4-4	22½
Pocasset	3-4	25	Waterville	4-4	29
" K		—	Franklin, A	4-4	23½
Ellerton, M		17½	Swift River	4-4	22½
" P		13½	Bedford A	3-4	10
Naumkeag, A		23	Pocasset, H	4-4	16
" C		25	" G		24

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4	40	Bay Mills	4-4	30
Wamsutta	4-4	37½	Attawaugan, X	4-4	22
Bates	4-4	35	" XX	4-4	25
White Rock	4-4	20	Waltham, X		23
Hill's S'mp'r Id'm	7-8	24	Aurora	7-8	20
" "	4-4	27½	Androscoggin	4-4	29
Bartlett	7-8	24	Amoskeag, Z		21
"	4-4	27½	Red Bank	7-8	20
James Mills	7-8	20	"	4-4	23
" "	4-4	37½	Columbia, A	7-8	20
Williamsville	4-4	75	Naumkeag, C	4-4	21
Dwight	4-4	24	Newmarket, O	4-4	24
"	7-8	27½	Pearl River	3-4	14
Hope Company	4-4	26	Langdon	7-8	23
Lonsdale	4-4	28	"	4-4	26

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	50	Washington	32½
York	55	Milford	30
Manchester	42½	Suffolk	28
Uxford	37½	Otis	37½
Union	47½	Blue Hill	32½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	52½	Whittenton, C	30
York	47½	do A	42
Roanoke	23	do AA	50
American	33½	Uncasville	37½
Everett	35	Thorndike	27½

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	—	Hamilton, regular	40½
York, 32-inch	62½	" D	52½
Amoskeag, A C A	75	Pemberton AA	55
" A	55	" X	45
" B	60	Hampden FF	—
" C	55	" DD	—
" D	40	Albany	16½
Conestoga, 4-4	50		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	30	Indian Orchard	18
Laconia	30	Androscoggin	18
Bates	18	Pepperell	30
Naumkeag	30	Pemberton	20

BROWN DRILLS.

Boot Mills	32½	Bennington	32½
Laconia	32½	Globe	[illegible]

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	30	Pacific, 1,400	37½

DELAINES.

Manchester	28	Hamilton	28
Pacific	28	Challi	30

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph.] CINCINNATI, April 29.

Flour and wheat dull and prices nominally lower.
Oats declined to 65c, and are dull.
Barley $1 10@1 15 for prime spring and fall.
Whisky dull and declined to $2 06, the sales were 100 barrels at $2 06, and 30 at $2 08.
Provisions quiet, mess pork held at $32, best ever $30; could not have been obtained.
Bulk meats held at 11½c.
No sales of bacon, shoulders sold at 13@13½, packed and country sugar cured hams at 10½, canvassed and packed.
Keg lard sold at 20½, prime tierces held at 18c.
Groceries unchanged and in good demand.
Gold 146.
Money market easy.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Cotton dull heavy and lower, at 45@48 for middling.
Flour heavy and 10@15c lower; sales at $7 15@7 10 for extra State, $8@8 10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8 15 for trade brands—market closing heavy.
Whisky without decided change, sales of western at $2 10@2 11.
Whisky dull and drooping, except for choice parcels which are very scarce; sales of amber at $1 78 at 83½.
Corn scarce and firm, with small sales of new yellow at $1 43@1 45.
Oats dull at 80c.
Coffee active and firmer.
Petroleum firm at 33@40c for crude, 55c for refined in bond, and 75@77 for free.
Pork heavier and lower, sales at $29 25@30 25 for new mess; closing at $29 15 cash, $27@27 50 for '63-4 do cash and regular way, closing at $27 25 cash, $26@26 25 for prime, and $28 50@28 75 for prime mess. Also, 3,000 bbls new mess for May, June and July at sellers' and buyers' option at $30 00@31 00.
Beef steady at 12@16c for plain mess, and 14@20c for extra mess.
Beef hams firm at 13½@15c.
Shoulders 17@19c¼.
Hams and bacon steady, at 15½@16 for Cumberland cut 16½@16½c for long ribbed, and 17@17c for short ribbed.
Lard less active and steady at 14@15½c.
Butter firm at previous prices 15@16c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Money is more active at 6 per cent on call loans.
Sterling quiet at 109½@110.
Gold dull, no change in price, opening at 146½, declining to 145½, and closing at 145½.
The steamer Germania, for Europe to-day, takes out $45,000 in specie. ... Government ... firmer.

MARRIED.

SMITH—CROOKS—At Pulaski, Tenn., on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Chaplain Merideth, of the 5th Ind. Cavalry, Lieut. R. G. Smith, same Regiment, of White county, Ind., to Miss Matilda Jane Crooks, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

HALBERT—BURTON—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. V. R. Miller, Mr. Joseph D. Halbert, formerly of Carlisle, Penn., quondam three years' member of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, (Bracken Rangers) to Miss Carrie Burton, of this city.

LAWTON—BINGHAM—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. J. T. P. Ingraham, Charles A. Lawton to Fannie R., daughter of I. J. Bingham, Esq., all of this city.

ROSS—KING—Friday evening, April 28th, by the Rev. J. H. Nixon, Mr. Neil Kennedy Ross, of this city, and Miss Jeannie King, daughter of Mr. John King, Spittalton, near Sterling, Scotland.

DIED.

FISHBACK—At Helena, Ohio, April 25th, John Lone, youngest son of John and Sarah E. Fishback, in the fourth year of his age.

SWARTZSWELTER—In this city, on the evening of the 28th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Bixby, Mr. Joseph Swartzweller, of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., aged 28 years.

McKINNEY—In Indianapolis, on Wednesday night last, April 26, 1865, Miss Eliza McKinney.

CHARLTON—At the residence of his father, in Switzerland county, Indiana, on Friday morning, April 21st, Dr. Robert Charlton, late Assistant Physician at the Hospital for the Insane, in the 33d year of his age.

ROBERTSON—Of consumption, on the evening of the 23d inst., at his residence in Delphi, Ind., Mr. George Robertson, of the firm of Wood & Robertson, paper makers.

SMITH—In this city, on the 26th inst., William Henry, son of John O. and Ellen Smith, aged 11 years and 9 months.

WILLIAMS—In Morrisville, Vermont, April 16th, Charlie Oliver Williams, son of Freeman and Sarah M. Williams, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

Special Notices.

"If 'twere done, when 'tis done,
Then 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

Why suffer on for weeks and months,
The horror of Dyspeptic pangs,
Or live a martyr unto Headache dire,
Or fight with Ague, Dulness, Vertigo,
And all the pains the human stomach bears,
When PLANTATION BITTERS will afford relief
Speedy and permanent. And more,
They are the pleasantest medicine
That suffering man hath ever swallowed.
Their cures are quick and permanent as quick.
Then suffer not, but instantly procure
A bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS; and thy cheek
Shall bear again the rosy tint of health,
And life be merry as a marriage bell.
myt d1 eod&wtn

THE VENGEANCE OF JEALOUSY.—The Sultan Djemila has recently perpetrated a most atrocious crime in the murder of a beautiful odalisque of the harem. The victim, a peerless Circassian, was remarkable for her luxuriant and lustrous hair, while the winter of age has shed its snow on the wrinkled temples of the Sultana. The Sultan, it appears, was deeply smitten with the beautiful Circassian, and solely received the caresses of the Sultana, who endeavored by every means to win the Sultan's love. Failing in this, she had the Circassian bowstringed. It was then discovered that she was indebted for her beauty to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA. It is said the Sultana is now trying it upon her own bleached tresses, believing she can regain her lord's affections by the magical effect which the AMBROSIA has upon the hair. myl d1wsodfnl w

Twelve Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which every thing new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

It stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Yankee's Medicine *par excellence*, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. Its ... stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unrivaled vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world, they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the government stamp over the cork of the bottle.
myt dtweod&w1w

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH.
SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCH.

Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents, by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.
mar15 d&w6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET DIRECTING HOW TO SPEEDILY restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
feb17 d&w6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. apr3 d&w3m

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Dr. HEBARD, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., 106 Main street, next to the American Express Office, over J. R. Dayton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases, piles, and sores eyes in the worst stages. No cure no pay. jan3 w6m

WANTED—CANVASSER—At $150 per month. One reliable canvasser in every town and county for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army, as nurse, scout and spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO., 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. myt d&w1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD!

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS,
AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over Fifty Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it a pre eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry Up a Cough

But loosens it so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

WILL INVARIABLY CURE TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In Cases of CROUP we will guarantee a Cure,

If taken in season

No Family should be Without it!

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 50 CENTS!

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

... all people both near and afar,
Coe's Balsam is king. It wages its war
'Gainst hard colds and coughs, consumption and croup,
Submissive to its mandates these enemies all stoop.

Diseases of throat, of the chest and the lungs,
Influenza and asthma, and all other wrongs,
... right at once. 'Tis safe, speedy, and sure,
For the old man and infant, for all ages, a cure.

For five years we've offered a hundred dollars reward,
To him who should find its rival in worth,
But takers, here ever ventured into the ring,
And we "Hail to the world, "Coe's Balsam is King."

Then proclaim it, ye people, from the east to the west,
That of all known remedies, Coe's Balsam is best,
... its virtues the great merits ring,
Coe's Balsam is victor! Coe's Balsam is King!

The largest bottle and the most medicine in the market for the money.

The best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.
BROWNING & SLOAN Agents for Indianapolis.
eod&w4wsowir

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of ... late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is solvent.
ALVIN N. MOTHERSHEAD,
apr25 w3w Administrator.

CASE, MARSH & WIGGINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Drag Saws, Circular Saws,

SUGAR MILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, Road Scrapers, Coulter Harrows, Double Shovel Plows, &c., &c.

We have put in an entire new lot of Machinery, and are prepared to repair all kinds of Machines, such as Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, Mill Spindles, Steam Engines, and all kinds of Shafting.

ALSO,

Dealers in Champion Reapers and Mowers, Pitts' celebrated Threshing Machines, &c.

Wareroom and Shop—No. 80 West Washington street, corner of Tennessee street, Indianapolis, Ind.
feb18 d3m1tea&w3m

G. G. G.

"Its shape is exactly a capital G."

Willcox & Gibbs'

SEWING MACHINE

IS FAST BECOMING THE GREAT LEADING Family SEWING MACHINE all over the World.

It does the finest and neatest work, and all varieties of Family Sewing in the most perfect manner.

Its stitch is peculiar to itself, and very elastic.

It is entirely noiseless—3,000 stitches per minute.

A patented device prevents its being turned backward.

The *Needle, Hemmer, Feller, Corder, Tucker,* or *Braider,* cannot be set wrong (even by a blind girl).

It received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING MACHINE," at the great "NEW ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the

Indiana State Fair, 1864.

Send for a circular containing full information, notices from the press, testimonials from those using the machine, to
REXFORD & CO., Gen. Agents,
No. 4 West Maryland street,
P. O. Box 1168 Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED.

Superior inducements offered to persons with a small capital. jan24 d6m1 law&w6m

Portable Flour Mills.

CORN AND FEED MILLS, SMUT MACHINES. For prices and circulars, address,
E. & A. H. NORDYKE,
mar21 d&w3m Richmond, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS MARBLE WORKS,

No. 120 South Illinois St.,

NEAR THE SPENCER HOUSE.

ITALIAN, AMERICAN AND STATUARY MARble, of the best quality. Sculpturing, Carving and Engraving, done to order, in the latest and most approved styles of Gravestone and Monumental Work, by STOCKINGER & HERETH.
mar8 d&w3m

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TEN PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK IN the Indianapolis and Cumberland Gravel Road Company is ordered to be paid within thirty days to J. M. Talbott, Treasurer of Company.
J. A. GOODWIN,
my2 w3t Sec. I. & C. G. R. Co.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich. my1 w3m

Phœnix Foundry & Machine Works,

West Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

OUR CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE HAS NO superior. Our CANE MILLS, for strength and durability, are unsurpassed. They are both FULLY WARRANTED.

We have a large Wareroom, well filled with Reapers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, *Evaporators,* Scoop Scrapers, Plows, Farm Bells, Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars, &c.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

P. S.—Send for Circular and Price List.
my2 w1m

Notice of Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday in June 1865, for a License to sell "Intoxicating Liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time," (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises,) for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be drank, are located at No. 104 West Washington street, on Steam Mill Lot No. 31, in Indianapolis, in Centre township, in Marion county, Indiana.
my2 atw ADAM GOLD

STATE JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MAY 9, 1865.

INDIANA STATE JOURNAL.

Terms--Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

One copy, one year............ $2 50
Five copies or more, to one person, one year, each copy.......... 2 25
Ten copies or more, (to one person,) one year, each copy.......... 2 00

An extra copy will be given to the getter-up of each club of twenty, and one copy of the Daily to the getter up of a club of fifty, all sent to one person.

Each of the above clubs will be addressed to one person on the wrapper, with no names of subscribers on the papers.

Additions can be made to clubs at any time at the above rates.

DAILY JOURNAL.

To carriers, agents, and news-dealers, per copy.......... 3c
To regular subscribers, when delivered by carrier or agent, per week.......... 25c.
By mail, (payable in advance,) per year.......... $12 00
" " " six months.......... 6 00
" " " three months.......... 3 25
" " " one month.......... 1 25

HOLLOWAY, DOUGLASS & CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

President Johnson's Views.

The more we learn of Andy Johnson's views the better we like them. They consist with the most sensible part of the expressed policy of his predecessor. He is not rough, but firm—not unmerciful but righteous. His sentiments towards the rebels are of especial interest. These are laid down with a terseness and clearness, as commendable as the sentiments themselves. He is thoroughly impressed with the enormity of the crime of treason. It is to him—what it is in fact—an attempt at national murder; and as such, he means to deal with it. Our President is a Southern man. He belongs to a State that was torn into the Confederacy. He was military Governor of that State when it was partially recovered to the Union. He has had every opportunity of seeing and knowing the misery and agony that result from treason; and this knowledge has taught him how to treat wickedness so diabolical.

We need just such a man as Andy Johnson. May He who nerved the arm of Samuel to hew Agag in pieces, strengthen that of our Chief Magistrate to execute righteousness and judgment. The leaders of this diabolical rebellion are almost universally unrepentant. They are just as arrogant, just as boasting, just as malicious as they were four years ago. It is no sorrow to them to-day that they never deprived themselves of a single ration to save the life or mitigate the sufferings of a starving Union prisoner. They haughtily demand the services of Federal officers in the streets of conquered Richmond, and whipped though they are, their prejudice and their hatred are undiminished. They would to-day butcher us if they could, and it will undoubtedly be their delight to tell their children of their atrocities against the North—representing them as deeds of heroism, instead of fiendish crimes.

When we have to deal with such men, it is providential that one sits at our national helm who says that "Treason, the highest crime known to the law, shall be punished. It shall be made odious to every Union man in the Government. It shall be paid for out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. The deluded masses shall have amnesty offered them, but all political leaders shall be punished justly, and without anger." Amen, and *amen!* to this.

At this moment has arrived the word that Johnston's army and Mosby's gang have, as if they were afraid of the consequences, demanded terms for their own surrender, which, if accepted by us, would not only leave the serpent alive, but grant to him the possession of his poisonous fangs. It heartily rejoices us to know that our President, and our Commander-in-Chief, and all the Cabinet, promptly set their feet upon any such propositions. And our satisfaction is enhanced by the fact that their action is based upon the precedent of him who to-day is mourned by the loyal throughout the nation.

As much as we love General Sherman, and as greatly as we esteem his talents and success, we will not for a moment regret his supersedure, when he treats with rebels in such a way as to compromise the dignity and justice of the Government. We do not mean by this that Sherman has been superseded, nor do we know that he need be superseded. We simply mean that, if he has wilfully transcended his authority, all favoritism must give place to the welfare of the country.

This has furnished another opportunity for Andy Johnson to develop his policy; and we are thankful to record that he manifests himself upon the side of nerve and sense.

The Responsibility of the President's Murder.

It appears from Secretary Stanton's dispatch that enough has been learned of the plot which resulted in the death of President Lincoln, to fasten its paternity on the rebels resident in Canada, and to convict the rebel authorities lately at Richmond of approving the assassination in advance. The unapproachable villains who have established a *quasi* rebel government in Canada, and hold themselves out as peace commissioners, are the authors of more cold-blooded atrocities than Forrest or Quantrell. It was they who are responsible for the murders and robberies at St. Albans, the piracies on Lake Erie, the attempt to destroy the city of New York by fire, and lastly, of the deliberate murder of President Lincoln. These miscreants should, and we presume will be demanded of the Canadian authorities, and, if demanded, we believe they will be given up, provided Mr. Gogberry, judge, has the determination of the question. It is gratifying to learn from Secretary Stanton, that the man who attempted the murder of Mr. Seward is in custody.

The extraordinary convention entered into by General Sherman, if carried out, would restore Sanders & Co. to citizenship, secure them in the possession of their property, and send them to Congress by the voice of their fellow traitors, to shame and outrage the loyal men of the nation, and triumph over the blood of our martyred President in the very city where he was murdered by them.

The court offered such a statement as that.

A Sensible Rebel.

Among the items of news from the South it is announced that Governor Milton, of Florida, has committed suicide. He will be remembered by our Democratic fellow citizens who attended the Presidential nominating convention at Charleston, in 1860, as one of the seceders from the Convention, and the mouthpiece of the Florida delegation. In announcing the withdrawal of the delegates from that State, he gave the following explanation of their action:

Florida, with her Southern sisters, is entitled to a clear and unambiguous recognition of her rights in the Territories; and this being refused, by the rejection of the majority report, we protest against receiving the Cincinnati platform with the interpretation that it favors the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in the Territories—which doctrine, in the name of the people represented by us, we repudiate.

As a logical sequence of his political opinions, as pronounced at Charleston, he was from the beginning, a bitter and persistent rebel, and sought for his rights in the Territories long enough to witness the destruction of his State, and the impoverishment of his people by the war he had helped to provoke, when, as a small atonement for the miseries he was instrumental in bringing upon the State, and the whole South, he put an end to his existence. His example might be properly followed by others of like guilt and more prominence.

Court Tom-Foolery.

The characteristically sensible interview which occurred a few days ago between President Johnson and the British Plenipotentiary, Sir Frederick Bruce, will be commended by all "fuss and feathers" hating people. We never could see any beauty or wisdom in these court formalities and ceremonials. They waste time, and hinder rather than help a mutual kindly understanding between the parties concerned. They make children and apes out of grown men, and certainly must beget within the actors a want of respect for themselves, and a hatred to those who originated, and who enjoined upon them such nonsensical etiquette. We profess to have gone beyond our ancestors in matters of manners and dress. And yet, especially among our Trans-Atlantic neighbors, with strange inconsistency, the class whose example is chiefly influential, have retained the most garish and useless part of the etiquette and costume of an obsolete age. Our great-grandfathers wore knee breeches and long stockings. They be-wigged and be-powdered their hair. They adorned their shoes with broad buckles, and rosettes as big as small cabbages. They frilled and cuffed their shirts until they resembled turkey cocks going forth on their spring morning struts. They set off their cuffs with lace, and covered themselves with coats and vests of sky-blue, lavender, orange, plum and cherry color, with an occasional relief in the way of scarlet, crimson, purple and peach-bloom. This was very pretty; but it made men and women flit about the world like parrots, flamingoes and maccaws, or swell through it like peacocks, and gold and silver pheasants in European courts they retain much of this gewgaw and flummery for State occasions.—Their great men and women—their lords and ladies—inclusive of crowned heads, are, from foolish custom and tyrannical fashion compelled to torture and *uglify* themselves. This is the way people dress at levees, places where the participants are expected, for the time, to lay aside all sense, and give themselves to unpractical merriment. This is the way mothers dress their children at that tender and unsophisticated age when they are—

"Pleased with a rattle, and tickled with a straw."

Arranged thus fancifully, they look beautiful, simply because they are children. If any one wishes to apparel a monkey, he clothes him after the style of the eighteenth century, or according to the present court costume of Europe. If a man blooms in the extreme of to-day's fashion—flashing in jewels, sporting an immense cravat, whisking a dainty cane, and making his face canine with a pair of hound's ear whiskers—rather, rendering it sheepish with a mutton-chop beard—if a man thus draped and bedizzened should now daintily tread down our streets, we would term him a dandy, or fop, or swell, or any of a dozen names indicative of the contempt in which we hold such a perambulating tailor and jeweler shop.

Aside from these extremes of court custom, there is much in the formalities of State occasions that ought to be done away with. True politeness should ever be observed; for this springing from kindliness of heart, is only Christian behavior. But to bow just so, carry a cocked hat just so—to advance in this gingerly style, and retire in that, is as burdensome as it is uncalled for. Could one look with his ears stopped upon the bowings and scrapings of the representatives of two great nations on the occasion of an official meeting, the sight would be superlatively ridiculous. It is said that a dancing scene to one who is deaf, appears like a series of empty and meaningless shufflings, glidings and leapings. Just as silly, outside of some adventitious circumstances, are the ceremonials alluded to above.

We thank Andy Johnson for waiving all vanities of speech and manner, and saying as an honest American should "How are you, Sir Frederick, I gladly welcome you as the representative of a great nation, between whom and us there should be nothing but peace." We thank Sir Frederick Bruce for his prompt appreciation of the meaning and spirit of our President. There was hearty English sense in his gladly ignoring his badges, stars and ribbons, and sitting down to a comfortable home-talk with our Chief Magistrate. We venture to say that in five minutes they achieved a better understanding by this course than they would in two years of red-taping, circumlocuting, genuflecting and fuss and feathering. We hope that this interview is exponential of the kind of directions which shall characterize all future intercourse between ours and the representatives of foreign powers.

President's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th day of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies, and, whereas, our country has become as one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, May 25th, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and honor for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington April 25th, A. D. 1865 and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

New National Banks.

The following new National Banks have been authorized, and will go to work immediately:

Logansport Bank, Logansport, capital $100,000 00; First National, Seymour, capital $100,000 00; First National, Connersville, capital $100,000 00.

Casualties of Indiana Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, April 16, 1865.

EDITORS JOURNAL: I send you a list of the casualties of this regiment in the late campaign before Petersburg, Virginia, ending with the capture of Lee's entire army:

Captain William Trippin, A, abdomen, severe.
First Lieutenant A R Allen, B, shoulder, severe.
Sergeant Hugh Moffit, B, leg, flesh.
Frank Kimberlin, B, leg.
Frank Huff, C, thigh, flesh.
W W Perry, C, face and head, severe.
J O Jones, D, arm, flesh.
T S Keever, E, thigh, severe.
Godman Simons, D, thigh, flesh.
Sergeant K Bartholemew, I, face, flesh.
Sergeant J B Spellman, I, neck and shoulder.
J C Boonbrake, F, leg.
George Johnson, G, hand, slight.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,
A. D. HAINES,
Assistant Surgeon, 20th Ind. Vols.

A Proposition to Assassinate Lincoln.

A citizen of Chicago, who was a member for some time of the K. G. C. Lodge, in this city, writes as follows:

CHICAGO, April 18, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is one fact which I think should be known. Last fall, while a member of the Sons of Liberty, in this city, I heard, and instantly reported to Gen. Sweet, which reports were forwarded to the War Department at Washington, a distinct proposition made to raise $50,000 to send a man to Washington to assassinate President Lincoln, and I have not a particle of doubt the plan originated with and was executed by the Sons of Liberty.

The Methodist Book Concern.

At the meeting of the New England Methodist Conference, held in Boston last week, the annual exhibit of the Book Concern was presented. Its assets are as follows:

Real estate, $91,333 41, cash, $17,705 40; merchandise and material of printing office and bindery, $382,116 20; notes and book accounts, $160,091 05; total assets, $825,149 99. Liabilities, $105,032 05. Net capital stock, $547,117 94. The profits of the concern for the eleven months ending November 30, 1864, were $57,849 32, of which there has been expended $38,526 29, leaving a balance of $19,323 03 to be added to the capital.

The suspension bridge over the Ohio, between Cincinnati and Covington, will be finished this summer.

General Sherman's Treaty.

On yesterday we published an official dispatch from Secretary Stanton, stating that certain negotiations had taken place between Generals Sherman and Johnston, which had been disapproved by the President and every member of his Cabinet, as well as by Lieutenant General Grant, and that the latter had started to North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

We also received unofficially, the terms agreed upon between the rival commanders, subject to the approval of their respective governments, but did not publish them, for the reason that a dispatch was sent from the War Department addressed to all editors, requesting them to publish nothing sent, either by telegraph or mail, announcing the negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnston, except it was officially promulgated by the Secretary of War. No notice was given us that the War Department had authorized their publication, and we consequently refrained from giving them publicity; but they were displayed in full in other papers, whether by authority, or in violation of the request of the Department we cannot say.

The terms of the preliminaries agreed upon by Generals Sherman and Johnston were:

First—The contending armies now in the field to remain in *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and abide the action of both State and Federal authorities; the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition, by the Executive of the United States, of the several State governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and, where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all the Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

Fifth—People and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence, at any place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms, war to cease, and a general amnesty, so far as the Executive power of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceful pursuits, by officers and men hitherto composing the said armies. Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General,
Commanding Army United States forces in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General,
Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina.

Why such terms would be unsatisfactory to the people if made by competent authority is obvious enough, and the grounds on which they were promptly disowned by the Government are given in the following synopsis which, though not official, undoubtedly expresses the views of the President and Cabinet:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and its face shows that both he and Johnston knew he (General Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Third—It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and placed the arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth—By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects the loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It put in dispute the existence of the loyal State governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved the rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all the pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the above decisive arguments against General Sherman's essay at peace-making. They contain all that is necessary to be said, but we deeply regret that the brave and successful commander of our army in North Carolina suffered himself to be cajoled into such a blunder, instead of moving upon the enemy's works unless he surrendered on the terms accepted by General Lee, which certainly were as liberal as Johnston, situated as he was, had any right to ask. We are not surprised to learn that the armistice of General Sherman was coldly received by his soldiers, enraged as they were by information of the murder of the President, and we have no doubt they will hail with satisfaction the arrival of General Grant, and the order to march against the enemy.

It is an old adage that "the pen is mightier than the sword," but it is apparent that in the hands of the valiant Sherman, the sword is the more powerful weapon.

An Awful Wish Gratified.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

The rebel sympathizers at the North have much to answer for in the way of prolonging this cruel war, and are not altogether innocent of Mr. Lincoln's blood. During the last Presidential election the editor of the La Crosse Democrat deliberately put the following fearful wish in type:

"If Lincoln is re-elected to misgovern for the next four years, we trust that some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger point for the public good."

The Beaver Dam Argus, another Copperhead sheet, justified the above infamous declaration of the LaCrosse Democrat, and added:

"History shows several instances where the people have only been saved by the assassination of their leaders, and history may repeat itself in this country. The time may come when it will be absolutely necessary that the people do away with such rulers the quickest way possible."

Thus it will be seen that J. Wilkes Booth is not the only assassin that had murder in his black heart, but that he has merely struck the blow that others suggested and encouraged. When leading editors coolly advise the assassination of the constitutionally elected officers of the Government, the reckless and daring hand will easily be found to lift the dagger or pull the fatal trigger.

Sherman's Negotiations.

The following extracts with reference to Sherman's peace negotiations, are from the Washington specials to the Cincinnati Gazette:

U. S. Marshal Spooner.

The Evansville Journal, after copying our remarks upon the appointment of Colonel Spooner, adds the following:

The writer has known Colonel Spooner from boyhood, and can say that the appointment is one eminently fit to be made. Colonel S is a self-made man, having risen from an humble sphere by sheer force of intellect, determination and honorable deportment, to an influential position, as an able lawyer, leading politician, and gallant officer in the army of the republic. He was an old Whig, and an original Republican, and has been one of the master-spirits of the Union movement in his District, (the Fourth Congressional,) since the rebellion broke out. We anticipate from his appointment the best results, as all his influence will be thrown with vigor into the Union cause.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECORD.

His Speeches Before the War.

How he Regards Treason, and Its Proper Punishment.

We print below extracts from speeches delivered by President Johnson in Congress just prior to the outbreak of the war. In his speech to the Illinois delegation a day or two since the President stated to them that his past course in public life would be a guaranty of his future action. What that future action will be may be judged from these extracts. They breathe the spirit of constant and unswerving devotion to the Union, and of fixed and unalterable determination that treason must be punished. These were his views before treason had waged a four years war—had starved and tortured our prisoners—had murdered the head of the nation. It is not probable he will change his views much, now that treason has perpetrated these enormities. The following are the extracts alluded to:

[Extract from speech in United States Senate, March 2, 1861.]

"But there are men who talk about cowards, courage, and all that description of thing; and in this connection I want to say, not boastingly, with no anger in my bosom, that these two eyes of mine never looked upon anything in the shape of mortal man that this heart feared."

* * * * * *

Mr. President, I was going on to remark, in reference to a general allusion to treason, that if individuals were pointed out to me in eighty conspiracies, in secret conclaves, and issuing orders directing the capture of our forts and the taking of our custom-houses, I would show who were the traitors; and that being done, the persons pointed out coming within the purview and scope of the provisions of the Constitution which I have read, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, in 1806, with Aaron Burr—I would have them arrested; and if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, *by the Eternal God*, I WOULD EXECUTE THEM. Sir, treason must be punished. Its enormity, and the extent of its offense must be made known. The time is not distant, if this Government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed in every department, when something of this kind must be done."

[Extract from speech in U. S. Senate, Feb. 6, 1861.]

I have been told, and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this Chamber that it is in the cold sweat of death; that, in fact, it is really dead, and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this be so, and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of advocating the Constitution and the Union, is to result in my overthrow and my destruction, and that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust—when this Union is interred, I want no more honorable winding-sheet than that brave old flag, and no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union. For if I have stood, I am, if I will continue to stand, I care not whence the blows come; and some will find, before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given, there will be blows to receive; and that while others can thrust, there are some who can parry. They will find that it is a game that two can play at. God preserve my country from the desolation that is threatening her, from treason and traitors!

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

Edwin Booth.

From the New York Post.

The following note from our distinguished landscape painter, Jervis McEntee, has been addressed to us, in the hope that it may contribute to a proper enlightenment of the public mind.

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

"While the sympathy of all the personal friends of Edwin Booth has sustained and comforted him in this his hour of terrible trial, there is one important fact which, in justice to him, the public should fully understand, and that is, that his first and only vote was for freedom and the Union.

"He was in my studio on the day of the last Presidential election, and expressed a desire to vote, remarking that, although he had never voted before, he felt it to be his duty to do so on this occasion. When I asked him if his name was registered, and explained what was necessary to be done to cast it was not, he seemed somewhat loth to undertake what seemed to him an intricate operation, especially as he had no householder in his district who could substantiate his right to vote. I was anxious, as was himself, that he should vote, and I told him that I would see to all the preliminaries, get a householder to qualify to his right as an elector, procure his ballots, &c.

He was on his way home to dinner, but before we parted I asked him how he wanted to vote. He replied, "I want to vote the entire Union ticket," and left with the understanding that we could meet at his house within an hour. I at once set about procuring ballots, both of the Lincoln electoral ticket and the local candidates, and cut from the Tribune complete list of the candidates, so that he might compare his ballots with it if he chose. On inquiry at the polls, which were held in Nineteenth street, adjoining his house, I found a gentleman, a judge, (whose name has escaped me, but who doubtless remembers the circumstance,) who lived in the district, who knew Mr. Booth, having sat opposite him at table at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and knew him to be a resident of the district. He kindly offered to vouch for him at the polls, whereupon I called for Booth, who came out directly, and we then went together to the polls, where I had the extreme gratification of seeing him cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. After he had voted he thanked me for having overcome what to him seemed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a duty he felt so much satisfaction in having performed.

"To those who know him intimately this explanation is superfluous, but to thousands who only know him in his public capacity, it is of the highest importance that his loyalty should be known. Certainly there could be no higher evidence of it than is contained in this statement. Very sincerely, yours,

"JERVIS MCENTEE.

"Studio building, 15 Tenth st., April 18, '65."

We can ourselves bear witness to the almost boyish exultation with which Mr. Edwin Booth boasted to his friends that he had voted for the first time in his life, and that he had been permitted to vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose private and public character he so earnestly admired.

The following extracts, also from the letters of Edwin Booth, were written in the confidence of private friendship. They might have been greatly multiplied, and they date so far back as to prove that the loyalty of the writer is not a sudden and convenient discovery. They agree with the universal testimony of his friends, that his is a true and ardent nature, that he is thoroughly imbued with the love of his country, and an uncompromising hatred of treason and rebellion.

February 11th, 1861. "I fancy ***** intends to crush the rebellion without shedding blood. God grant he may crush it—at any cost! * * Then the 'Star Spangled Banner' will be more respected, loved, feared and envied than in days before the fight. * * I hold on to faith in the glorious future of our undivided Union."

November 11th, 1864.—"I voted for Lincoln the other day, the first vote I ever cast; and now, I suppose, I am an American citizen all over, as I have ever been at heart."

March 10th, 1865.—"Yes our news is indeed glorious. I am happy in it, and glory in it, though a southerner born.

"God grant the end, or rather the beginning, is near at hand! For, when the war ceases, we shall only have begun to live; a nation never to be shaken again; ten times more glorious, a million times fairer than before!"

Mr. Gladstone on President Lincoln.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in narrating a personal interview with Mr. Gladstone, says:

"I ventured to express the hope that he appreciated the advantage the United States had had in this great crisis in the admirable character of the President. He replied at once, with much animation, that he did entirely. He had always, he said, thought well of Mr. Lincoln, as probably as good a leader as the country could have, but his recent address on his inauguration showed a moral elevation which commanded the respect of every right feeling man. 'I am taken captive,' Mr. Gladstone said, in substance, 'by so striking an utterance as this. I see in it the effect of sharp trial when rightly born to raise men to a higher level of thought and feeling than they could otherwise reach. It is by cruel suffering that nations are born to a better life, and to individuals, of course, a like experience produced a like result.'"

A soldier named Ketchal, belonging to Dr. Morrison's (second) division, 3d ward, Madison U. S. A. General Hospital, was arrested here last evening, charged with the murder of a fellow soldier, some time ago, at Camp Joe Holt. The officer who came to make the arrest stated to the authorities here that another soldier was in custody, who confessed to having been a party to the cruel act, but he said Ketchal was the principal, and that their object in committing the murder was to get the soldier's money. —*Madison Courier.*

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

—BY THE—

EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION,

195 & 197 Broadway, N. Y.,

OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings,

Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, and elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo, Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c., valued at

$500,000.

Distribution is made in the following manner:

CERTIFICATES naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the certificate or order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, and can then send One Dollar and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES may, in this manner, obtain an article *worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars,*

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn, and its value. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION

would call attention to the fact of its being the original and largest Gift Association in the country. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are NO BLANKS.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names:

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, $100; Jas. Hargraves, 821 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, $100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, $200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, $125; J. F. Shaw, 221 East 24th street, N. Y., Piano, value, $350; Mrs Chas. J. Nolte, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, $300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, $200; Mrs. E. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, $125; Oscar M. Allen, Co. B, 142d Reg. Ind. Vols., Nashville, Tenn., Watch, value, $85; Rowland S. Patterson, Co. D, 10th Iowa Vet. Volunteers, Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs. Abbey J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., Melodeon, value, $150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., Gold Watch, value, $150; Mrs. James Ely, 187 Wooster street, corner of Bleecker, New York, Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Silver Castor, value, $40; Dr. J. R. Sinclair, No. 4 Main street, Utica, N. Y., Framed Engraving, value, $25; Hon. Luther Dethmold, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value $100.

Were we permitted, we might add many names to the above list, but many persons object to our so doing, we therefore publish no names without permission.

Letters from various parties throughout the country acknowledging the receipt of very valuable gifts, may be seen on file at our office.

LIST OF ARTICLES

To be Sold for One Dollar Each

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

	EACH.
10 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$250 00 to 500 00
10 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases	125 00 to 225 00
50 Fine Oil Paintings	25 00 to 100 00
200 Fine Steel Engravings, Framed	12 00 to 25 00
100 Music Boxes	12 00 to 45 00
100 Silver Revolving Pat. Castors	15 00 to 40 00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	15 00 to 35 00
500 Sets Silver Tea & Table Spoons	15 00 to 30 00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	75 00 to 150 00
150 Diamond Rings	50 00 to 200 00
250 Ladies' Gold Watches	60 00 to 85 00
450 Silver Watches	25 00 to 50 00
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains	5 00 to 25 00
3,000 Pairs Ear Rings, (new styles)	1 50 to 8 00
3,000 Gold Pencils and Tooth Picks	3 00 to 8 00
3,000 Onyx and Amethyst Brooches	4 00 to 10 00
3,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
1,000 Masonic Pins	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Fine Gold Watch Keys	3 50 to 6 50
5,000 Children's Armlets	2 50 to 8 00
2,500 Sets of Bosom Studs	1 50 to 6 00
2,500 Enameled Sleeve Buttons	2 50 to 10 00
10,000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings	1 00 to 5 00
5,000 Stone Set and Seal Rings	2 50 to 10 00
5,000 Lockets, all sizes	2 00 to 7 00
10,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry	3 00 to 20 00
4,000 Watch Charms (each)	3 00 to 5 50
5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Ex. Cases	4 00 to 6 00
5,000 Gent's Breast and Scarf Pins	3 00 to 20 00
2,000 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains	5 00 to 20 00
1,000 Gold Thimbles	10 00 to [illegible]
2,000 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold	1 50 to 6 00
10,000 Gold Crosses	5 00 to 20 00
[illegible] Oval Band Bracelets	8 00 to 15 00
4,000 Chased Bracelets	3 00 to 5 00
2,000 Ball Eardrops, all colors	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Fine Gold Pens	6 00 to 9 50
2,000 New Style Jet & Gold Eardrops	3 00 to 7 00
5,000 Gold Pens with Gold Mounted Ebony Holders	5 00 to 8 00

A chance to obtain any of the above articles for One Dollar by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for 25 Cents.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1.00; Eleven for $2.00; Thirty for $5.00; Sixty-five for $10.00; One Hundred for $15.00.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

A fresh assortment of Certificates for the articles enumerated above are fairly mixed in their proportion on the 1st and 15th days of each month, so that all will have an equal chance of obtaining a valuable prize.

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary. Letters should be addressed to our Box, 5706, Post Office, for greater safety, and those containing over $5 should be registered.

Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied by the CASH, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.

apr5 d&w1m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note.
Two " " " "	$100 "
Ten " " " "	$500 "
20 " " " "	$1,000 "
$1 " " " "	$5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

The Only Loan in Market,

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis National Bank.
Citizens' National B'k, Indianapolis.

feb15 d&w3m

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief & Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents a Bottle.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Pa.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the*good* Nurse—the*best* Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a *coming*. Nature and human society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you *Gentlemen!* Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "30 years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe, and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doing parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," [illegible] and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

Rest, Health, and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Office, No. 48 Dey street, New York.

Do not let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Office, 48 Dey street, New York.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of the world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:—

"We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—*we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.* It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

The great popularity of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, has induced unprincipled persons to put up articles to be used for the same purpose, in advertising which they have not only copied our advertisements and notices from the press, but have copied certificates and letters from clergymen and others, affixing other names to our genuine certificates. Beware of all imitators.

may8 d&wly&w3m

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 24th, 1865.

C. W. SANBORN, ELISHA M. DAY AND [illegible] Day.

You are hereby notified that Lemuel Van Laningham, David S. Beaty, Aeedior Naltner, Jas. Sch[illegible] and David V. Culley, Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter of the City of Indianapolis, will meet at my office, [illegible] No. 8, Glenn's Block, in the said City of Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1865, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appraising and assessing the damages and benefits (if there be any) accruing to the owner or owners of the land or lots through which it is proposed to open an alley, [illegible] feet wide, through Out-Lot numbered one hundred and sixty (160), running west from Pitts street to the first alley west of said street.

By direction of the Common Council.

C. S. BUTTERFIELD,
City Clerk.

apr25 d&w1t

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS.
Marion Court of Common Pleas.

WHEREAS, John Klingensmith, Michael Klingensmith, Henry Klingensmith, Daniel Klingensmith, Samuel Klingensmith, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Sonwine, Mary, wife of Michael Keppel, Catharine, wife of John Kline, Margaret, wife of Samuel Miller, Oliver Klingensmith, Israel Klingensmith, Joseph Klingensmith, who is a minor, Flora, wife of James Smith, Priscilla, wife of Henry Fink, Delila, wife of James A. Artman, and Lucinda Klingensmith, the next of kin and heirs at law of one David Klingensmith, have filed their petition in the Marion Court of Common Pleas of the State of Indiana, showing to the said Court that the said David, late a resident and citizen of the said County of Marion, has absented himself from his usual place of residence and gone to parts unknown for the space of more than five years, leaving property, both personal and real, without having made any sufficient provision for the management of the same. And, whereas, the said petitioners further show that said property is suffering waste for want of proper care.

Now, therefore, the said David Klingensmith, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that at the next term of said Court, to be begun and holden at the said County of Marion, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1865, such proceedings will be had to administer on the estate of the said David Klingensmith, as in cases of persons deceased.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk.
By W. C. SMOCK, Deputy.
Barbour & Jackson, Attorneys. apr25 w3w

An Ordinance Relative to University Square.

WHEREAS, SOME MALICIOUS PERSON OR persons have at different times broken down and destroyed the fences and gates that surround the enclosure of University Square, and maliciously walked across the garden portions of said enclosure, therefore,

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, That the gates of said enclosure be fastened, and no person, except those employed upon the improvements, be allowed within said enclosure for two years from this date, or until the same shall be opened for public use by order of the Council, and any person found within said enclosure, or breaking down or injuring the fences, gates or trees, or any person climbing over or upon any of the fences or gates, shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be fined in a sum of not more than fifty, or less than [illegible] dollars.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication for two weeks successively in the Weekly Indiana State Journal.

Ordained and established this 17th day of April, 1865.

JOHN CAVEN, Mayor.

Attest:
C. S. BUTTERFIELD, City Clerk.
apr22 d2t w2t

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on
FITS—Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, —published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN.
FITS—The prescription was furnished him in such —a providential manner that he cannot con-
FITS—scientiously refuse to make it known, as it —has cured everybody who has used it, never
FITS—having failed in a single case. It is equally —sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and
FITS—the ingredients may be obtained from any —druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of
FITS—five cents to pre-pay postage, &c. Address —DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand
FITS—street, Jersey City, N. J. apr18 d6t&w1w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Henry Kuhlmann, deceased, will, in pursuance of an order obtained at the February Term of the Marion Court of Common Pleas, sell at public auction the following real estate, situate in Marion county, Indiana, to-wit:

Beginning 20 rods due north of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, in township 15 north, of range 3 east; running thence north 10 rods; thence east 32 rods, thence south 10 rods, thence west 32 rods to the place of beginning.

Said sale is to take place on the premises, on the 17th day of May, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the following terms:

One-third cash, one-third in six and one-third in twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes, waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, bearing interest and endorsed by good freehold sureties.

Said property will not be sold at less than two-thirds of its appraised value.

ERNST H. KUHLMANN,
Executor.
apr18 d1t&w3w

TO MILLINERS

M. J. THOMAS & CO.,

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HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WHOLESALE Department, are now able to offer to their former patrons, and all others who may give them a call, the largest, most complete, and best selected stock of Millinery ever before opened in this State.

We feel confident that we can supply all with as good and cheap goods as any of our sister cities, and solicit the patronage of all in the Millinery business.

M. J. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 40 West Washington street,
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Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

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J. U. ORVIS, *President.*
J. T. HILL, *Cashier.* mar3 d&w3m

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Stock of Groceries,

UNDER THE FALL OF GOLD,

We can Sell Lower than any House in the West.

1,000 [illegible] BRLS. WHITE FISH, 500 quarter [illegible]
600 packages Mackerel;
10 drums Codfish,
500 boxes Herring;
30 hhds. Sugar; 50 brls. do.
50 bbls. Molasses and Syrup;
100 bags Coffee;
100 half chests Tea;
500 boxes Soap and Candles;
600 caddies fine Tobacco. We are the only house that sells the May Apple Tobacco.
800 cases Table Salt, 20 boxes in a case;
3,000 kegs Nails.

We are the only Agent for the sale of the Mooresville Mills Extra Family Flour, also for the White Lick and Bluff Mills. These brands are the highest grades sold here.

Our stock of Groceries is very large, too numerous to mention.

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And purchase Goods. No charge for giving prices.

Andrew Wallace,

feb10 d&w3m

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apr22 d&w6w

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[illegible] American
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apr1 d3t&w1

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Lung and Throat Sugarettes,
Worm Expelling Sugarettes,
Soothing Sugarettes,
Cathartic Sugarettes,
Anodyne and Astringent Sugarettes,
Tonic and Invigorating Sugarettes.

These are the best FAMILY MEDICINES now offered to the public—they are also cheapest—they are the most reliable.

Why swallow nauseous doses when you can use medicines so completely commingled with sugar as to be most pleasant to the taste, as well as most efficient?

If your Children are fretful use Madame Goldsmith's

SOOTHING SUGARETTES.

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And you will never use any other.

For all diseases use

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And health will invariably follow.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

Offer exclusively at Wholesale a complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

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PATENT MEDICINES.

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Perfumery, Pomades and Fancy Goods, Window Glass and Glassware,

At Pittsburg Prices.

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feb25 d1m&w1m

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DR. SWANK, AFTER TRAVELING CONTINUOUSLY for ten years, visiting the greater portion of the United States, treating all forms of chronic disease, has finally and permanently located in Indianapolis—No. 124 North Illinois street. The Doctor has always paid particular attention to the treatment of Cancer, especially while traveling, to which he intends devoting almost his exclusive attention hereafter. His great success in the treatment of this disease is generally known. His superior Cancer remedies is the result of his research into all the best works and treaties of this country and Europe upon the treatment of this disease. He neither cuts or burns them out, nor uses arsenic nor caustics; nor is there any loss of blood. The medicine is perfectly innocent, destroying the cancerous portion of the flesh, leaving the cancer its natural form and size, till it drops out in a week or ten days. He has hundreds of them, which he has thus taken out, preserved in spirits. Unless the case is too bad, he cures or charges nothing. He deals honestly with patients, telling them frankly just what he thinks of their cases. See his Circulars, which contain over forty good certificates of cases he has cured. The Doctor is a man of much skill and knowledge in his profession, having had twenty three years' experience in practice—being a graduate of one of our best Medical Colleges—member of the New York Medical Society, and author of a work on "The Theory and Practice of Medicine." mar14 w3m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Marion Common Pleas Court, in the partition case of Ernst H. Kuhlman and others vs. Mary Kuhlman and others, will, in pursuance of an order of said Court, sell at Public Auction the following Real Estate: One acre of ground, beginning thirty rods due north of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, in township fifteen north, of range three east, running thence north five rods, thence east thirty-two rods; thence south five rods, thence west thirty two rods, to the place of beginning.

Said sale will take place on the premises on the 17th of May, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. One-third to be paid cash, the balance in two equal installments, six and twelve months after date, the deferred payments to be secured by notes, with freehold sureties.

AD. SEIDENSTICKER,
apr18 d1t&w3w Commissioner.

GREATEST THING OF THE TIMES.

ROWEN'S PRIZE ENVELOPES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Premium Watches given to Agents. On receipt of $15 we will mail, post-paid, 100 Envelopes, and a splendid Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watch as a premium to the agent. A single Envelope sent, with circular and full particulars, on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. ROWEN & CO., P. O. Box 4270, 36 Beekman street, N. Y. apr6 w3m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THE MACHINERY OF A GRIST MILL, CONSISTing of two pairs of Burrs, Reel and Bolting Cloths, Smut Machine, large Scales, and other fixtures. Also, a new Frame Building, for a Saw Mill, with Machinery. For particulars address
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